Guaranteed Bona-Fide, Every-Day Circulation Larger Than That Of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LXXIV.—NO. 150 WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1904. WHOLE NO. 11,559

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year, by Mail, $5.00
Six Months, " 2.50
Three Months, " 1.25
Two Months, " 1.00
Delivered to Subscribers in the City at 45 Cents per Month.

The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

The Emperor of Russia has commanded General Kuropatkin to retake Liao Yang. —— The Japs give their total casualities at Liao Yang as 17,539 killed and wounded. —— Two whites shot and one killed in a row on an excursion train; a negro was also killed by a stray bullet near Eddy, Fla. —— Prohibitionists carried the local election in Griffin, Ga. —— A bloody shooting affair occurred in Caldwell county, N. C., Sunday; one man mortally wounded and two others seriously hurt. —— The Russian transport Lena has arrived at San Francisco disabled, and will probably remain until the war is over. —— Mrs. H. M. Flagler was robbed at a lawn party in Newport, R. I., of a chatelaine bag containing money and jewelry aggregating several thousand dollars in value. —— Senator Hill had a conference with Judge Parker yesterday. —— Returns from the Maine election show Democratic gains. —— New York markets: Money on call steady, no transactions; cotton dull at 10.90c; flour was firm with a better demand; wheat—spot firm, No. 2 red $1.13½; corn—spot barely steady, No. 2 59c; oats—spot easy, mixed, 34 @36; rosin dull, strained common to good $3.80; spirits turpentine easy.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 13

Meteorological data for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 P. M.:

Temperatures: 8 A. M., 67 degrees; 8 P. M., 75 degrees; maximum, 87 degrees; minimum, 66 degrees; mean, 72 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, 0; rainfall since first of the month to date, .19 inch.

Stage of water in river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 4.6 feet.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Generally fair weather prevails in the belt. Light local rain has fallen in the Galveston and Little Rock districts.

There has been little change in temperature.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—For North Carolina—Fair Tuesday, cooler in the interior; Wednesday fair, light variable winds becoming northerly.

Port Almanac—September 13.

Sun Rises	5.40 A. M.
Sun Sets	6.11 P. M.
Day's Length	12 H. 31 M.
High Water at Southport	10.50 P. M.
High Water Wilmington	1.20 A. M.

Of course we are opposed to lynching—the wrong man.

Tom Watson will get out of his nomination for President all that he reasonably expects. It will make him more or less a national charter.

It is crowding a great deal in a brief space to say that ricebirds, coots and 'possums are ready for the harvest.

The Democratic party got a frost in Vermont, but a hot tomale was what was coming to the Republicans in Arkansas.

An inventor is advertising for a crew to manage his air ship for a trip to the north pole. Here is a chance for some of the high-flyers in town.

Richard Harding Davis will surely wants to kick himself when he finds out that there was a battle at Manassas while he was isolated on a ship at sea.

Somebody unknown to the world is criticising Shakepeares's works. However, there is nothing in the world to prevent a yellow dog from chasing a railroad train.

A man in Cleveland, O., sneezed so hard that he blew out his eyes. He will now not have to strain his optics in trying to see the point in Roosevelt's letter of acceptance.

A Philadelphia paper exclaims, "Dave Hill is a liar!" That paper is as slow as a hearse. New York politicians scooped that paper on that piece of news twenty years ago.

Ewen mimic war is what Gen. Sherman denominated it. The North Carolina soldiers who are at Manassas write back that it is hardly pssible to buy a pint anywhere.

Whatever is the outcome in the strike among the students in the A. & M. College at Raleigh, the boys will get the benefit of the lesson when they come to the age of discretion.

The Hon. Spencer Blackburn denies that he plays poker. Yet we must throw it up to him that he played his cards well in landing the Republican nomination for Congress.

Roosevelt says he is still defying the trusts. His defiance does not hurt them much, for they look pleasant and feel confident as they smiling drop something into the Republican campaign fund.

"Baltimore claims to have a woman without a single fault," says an exchange. Go long away from here! It has been some time now since we quit believing we could get a pot of gold by chasing the rainbow to its end.

THE CARNIVAL.

The Junior Order's Festive Week Opened Last Night—A Large Attendance. The Shows Not All Up.

The carnival under the auspices of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics opened last night at Sixth and Red Cross streets.

Mayor W. E. Springer pushed the button and turned on the blaze of electric lights, brilliantly illuminating the shows and the entire square between Campbell and Red Cross streets. He made a felicitous little speech, and the music started and the shows opened. However, the Crystal Maze and five of the shows were not gotten up in time to give exhibitions. The entire carnival outfit will be open to-night.

The attractions which had performances and the amusements were as follows:

Fire and Flame, opening with a kinetoscope exhibition and song by Prof. Jas. E. Smith, "the California Nightingale." Then followed a moving picture, the "Life of American Firemen." It was announced that an interesting feature, Poses Plastique and skirt dancing by "Carma," had to be cut out on account of her sickness.

"Uno the Wild Girl" or snake charmer and snake eater, seated in a den of writhing snakes including huge boas, pythans, anacondas, rattlesnakes, spotted adders, etc. The performance is of the regular snake eater variety.

"Wonderland," Lunette the Maid of the Air, with specialities, including legerdemaine, etc.

"The Little Plantation Theatre," where there is funmaking by funny colored performers, Gertrude McDaniel, Manse McDaniel, Andrew Hawkins, Bose Reese, Andrew Smith and Willie Sherrill. The features are dancing and singing.

The Ferris wheel was going and so was the carousal. There are also several "faker" tents, photograph gallery, etc.

All the attractions were well patronized. There was a big crowd on the grounds and the biggest feature of the evening was the jolly, fun-making crowd. Of course, confetti throwing was indulged in.

The other shows will be open to-night, and a better opportunity will be afforded to see all the performances.

In order to accommodate the crowds which will take in the carnival, the Consolidated Railways Company will run the suburban cars every ten minutes, starting at Castle street and letting the passengers off at Front and Red Cross streets.

LOCAL DOTS.

— Standard Oil barge No. 10 arrived in port yesterday afternoon.

— City Treasurer B. F. King gives notice that the city tax books are now open.

— The British steamship Roda, Capt. Swanson, 1,587 tons, is now in port to load with cotton.

— Steamer E. A. Hawes has resumed her runs on the Cape Fear, leaving Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.

— The stalls, stores and benches in the markets will be rented at the respective city markets, September 20th. See advertisement for particulars.

— The sixteenth series of stock the Mechanics' Home Association has matured. It was begun July, 1898, and has run six years and two months.

— Steamer Wilmington, commencing to-day and continuing until October 1st, will make one round trip daily to Southport, leaving this city at 9:15 A. M., and Southport at 2 P. M.

— The British brig Crosby cleared yesterday for Cape Haytien with 320,955 feet of lumber, valued at $5,167.53. The cargo was by the Chadbourn Lumber Company and the vessel by C. D. Mafflit.

— On account of a miscalculation in the time limit, the regatta of the Carolina Yacht Club on Monday of last week will be sailed over to-day at 10:30 A. M., in the Banks Channel, Wrightsville Beach.

— In accordance with the action of the Board of Aldermen the old iron fence around the City Hall park is being torn down. It is to be put up between the jail and the city pound. The City Hall park is to be gradually beautified and the taking away of the fence will make it much more attractive.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

City Taxes—Notice.
Star—Printer wanted.
Notice—In bankrupicy.
J. M. Hall & Bro.—Drugs.
Market Notice—Annual rentals.
Geo. O. Gaylord—Furniture, toys.
Atlantic Coast Line—Cheap rates.
Masonic—Meeting St. John's Lodge.
Atlantic Trust & Banking Co.—Report.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Double store—For rent.
House and Lot—For sale.
For Sale—House and lot.
Wanted—Property to sell.
Wanted—Second-hand press.

— Mrs. W. C Norman, of Lexington, is here on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Craft, 218 North Seventh street. She will be pleased to see her numerous Wilmington friends.

Take the children to the Casino—25 cents round trip on trolley line for children under twelve years.—No charge for children under 5 years. †

A GLORIOUS START.

The Opening of the Academy of Music Last Night Was a Gigantic Success.

POPULAR PRICES TO-NIGHT.

Field's Greater Minstrels Enthusiastically Pleased Hundreds of People Last Night—Rest of the Week at Popular Prices—Notes.

The formal opening of the Academy of Music last night was a rousing success. The theatre has been converted into a decidedly attractive and cozy place of amusement by the skilled hand of the mechanic and decorator, and Wilmington's hundreds of playgoers will revel in its delights this season. The recent remodelling and improving show in many ways and each in very pleasing manner. New appointments, handsomely adorned, greet the eye here and there. But as to the performance that held the boards last night:

It was the Al. G. Field's Greater Minstrels, and the production given by this mammoth band of singers and jesters was even more magnificent than before and the audience that enthusiastically witnessed it all was as large as before. The latter would have been larger if such had been possible, but last night, as like just a year ago—when the same minstrels appeared at the theatre—local theatre people were turned away. The "standing room only" sign made its debut for the season when the doors were opened and then soon gave away to "house full." It was a big and glorious night for the Academy. Every nook and crevice held people, who, although standing a goodly portion of the time on somebody else's feet, enjoyed every moment of the evening.

The performance was the greatest minstrel effort ever put forth by a manager in this city. It was a marvel of splendor and delight. The scenic embellishments were glittering, entrancing and heart-quickening. From the moment the first crash of the splendid orchestra echoed and re-echoed throughout the house until the new traditional "rag" descended upon a patriotic and glorious scene of superb stage settings, elegant costumery, beautiful music and dazzling calcium lights, there was never a dull moment and there was enthusiastic applause constantly.

Everything about the production moved in an atmosphere of brilliant success. The first part and each of the olio was a distinct feature. In the former sweet singing and fresh wit incessantly bubbled and in the latter great vaudeville feature after feature astonished all. In the olio Billy Clark, a unique and original comedian, awoke the risibles of the giant audience to a roar of laughter. His sayings and the manner in which he said them were exceedingly mirthful and showered him with enthusiastic encores. Also in the olio Cornalia and Eddie and the Avolos greatly pleased and obtained big honors from the audience. Yet another feature of the performance—in the first part—was the inimitable Doc Quigley, who, ably assisted, presented an original and swell comedy sketch, the "Pompous Colored Head Waiter."

The company left last night via the Seaboard line for Columbia.

Another Fine One To-night.

Though of different flavor from the minstrels the Academy will present another good attraction to night in the Caman-Hoyt Stock Company, which will inaugurate a five nights' engagement. To-night the company will present the well known drama, "Her Lord and Master," and will do so, it is said, on an elaborate scale. The play is one powerful in action and will be portrayed by a most capable cast. Between acts the finest specialties ever seen here in connection with a popular price attraction will be offered, and for each the Academy's superb orchestra will play. The orchestra will also present a special programme of music.

To-night every lady accompanied by the holder of a 30 cent ticket will be admitted free, but these tickets must be purchased at the place of sale—Plummer's—before 6 o'clock this afternoon.

NEGRO CONVICT PARDONED.

Governor Pardons Thief Who Was Given Three Years on the Roads.

Hunch Holland, negro thief, sentenced to three years on the county roads, has been pardoned by the Governor. Sheriff Stedman received the official document yesterday and at once sent it to Superintendent Shearin, of the Castle Hayne's convict camp.

Holland was tried at the March term of the Superior Court 1902 and was convicted of larceny. Judge R. B. Peebles, then presiding, sentenced him to three years on the roads. An appeal was taken, but, after the defendant had remained in jail several months, he acknowledged that he could not give the appeal bond, so he was sent to the roads. Now comes the pardon.

One Hundred and Fifth Excursion.

Hatch Brothers, of Mount Olive, ran their 105th excursion, and last of the season, to Wilmington and our seaside resorts yesterday. It came from Spring Hope and brought down about 400 people. The excursionists took a trip to the ocean, and their train left here at 10 o'clock last night on the return to Spring Hope.

BUSY POLICE COURT.

Case Against the Woman Charged With Infanticide Had to be Amended. Stole from a Blind Man.

The police court was of quite lengthy duration yesterday. In all there were seven cases for His Honor's consideration, but only two of the seven cases amounted to anything. One was against the aged colored woman, Rebecca Jackson, charged with being present at the birth of a child and not reporting same to the superintendent of health, and the other was against a black buck charged with stealing two cakes of soap from a blind man. These were the cases of moment and interest of the session.

The Jackson woman was indicted under the city ordinance which makes it a misdemeanor for the attending physician or midwife not to report the birth within twenty-four hours after it happens to the superintendent of health. In case there was neither a physician nor a midwife the ordinance applies to the mother's next of kin, which in this case was her mother—the defendant. The mother of the child and a woman who resides in the same house were introduced by the prosecution, but neither appeared to know anything. Other than the fact of the birth, the former, named Rosa Jackson, did not know even who were present. The prosecution then introduced Dr. Charles T. Harper, superintendent of health, who testified that the defendant had admitted to him and others that she was present at the birth. She was fined $30 and costs. There was no evidence to prove that foul play had been committed.

The woman was represented by B. G. Empie, Esq., and City Attorney W. J. Bellamy looked after the prosecution.

The negro soap stealer, Ed. Bennett, was bound over to the Superior Court in the sum of $50. Bennett's offence was revolting, as he stole two cakes of soap from a blind white man, Owen Shepard.

Other defendants tried and the penalties were as follows:

Thomas McIntosh, drunk and down, $5 and costs; Bettie Johnson, disorderly conduct, 30 days on the road; Shepard Newkirk, riding bicycle with out light, judgment suspended upon payment of costs; James Tilgen, disorderly conduct, $10 and costs, and Luther Monroe, affray, $5 and costs.

CITY TAX BOOK.

No Increase Apparent, But Such is a Fact for 1904.

The tax book for the city has been finished by Mr. John Gafford. The showing is under that of last year, but the facts are that there is a big increase, as much of last year's taxables, such as building, loan, etc., were not placed on this year's book.

This year the showing made is as follows:

Number of polls, 2,071 whites and 952 colored; valuations of real estate, $6,373,717; valuation of personal property, $496,325; money on hand, $129,489; solvent credits, $349,306; incorporated stock, $998,701; stock in trade, $755,213; total in taxable dollars, $9,102,751.

Total tax on real estate, $138,907.10; total poll tax, $11,067.84. Total, $149,974.94.

The total last year was $153,995.43; but then the exception noted is included in this.

The Tour to St. Louis.

We beg to correct the date for the "Personally Conducted Tour to St. Louis," as published in the STAR on Sunday. Instead of leaving to-morrow, the party will leave North Carolina points on Tuesday, October 4th, headed by Mr. C. H. Gattis, travelling passenger agent for the Seaboard Air Line, located at Raleigh. Mr. Gattis was again in the city yesterday, and promises that every convenience will be given the party. If a sufficient number desire, Mr. Gattis will arrange ahead for hotel accommodations. The date leaving St. Louis will be decided later when more of the parties have agreed upon a time.

For County Commissioners in Pender.

BURGAW, Sept. 5, 1904.—At a citizens' meeting held here this day, Mr. F. P. Sidbury was called to the chair and Mr. D. S. Black was made secretary. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Democratic citizens request the following gentlemen to become candidates for county commissioners, subject to the action of the approaching primary election, viz: Thos. E. Hayes, of Rocky Point; Jas. C. Nixon, of Topsail, and John A. Murphy, of Columbia township.

F. P. SIDBURY, Chairman.
D. S. BLACK, Secretary.

The Town of Myrtle Case.

Hon. John D. Bellamy, counsel for the defendants in the town of Myrtle case, states that the case went by default on Saturday evening owing to the fact that the plaintiff's counsel failed to be present, although notified. At any rate Mr. Bellamy will so contend before Judge Geo. H. Brown.

Death of an Infant.

We regret to learn that the infant child of Dr. and Mrs. B. R. Graham, of Wallace, died at 6 o'clock Sunday evening. The Rev. Dr. R. W. Hogue, of St. James' Episcopal Church, went up to conduct the funeral services yesterday afternoon.

A dip in the ocean these hot afternoons is a pleasure beyond compare—car every half hour in the afternoon. †

THE S. A. L. WRECK.

Mrs. McManus Lost Her Life Through a Deed of Kindness to Another.

UNHURT IN FIRST WRECK.

While Getting Out of the Coach in the Dark She Stopped to Give a Gentleman Matches So He Could Find His Dead Wife.

The Norfolk *Landmark* of Sunday says:

Late news from the scene of the terrible wreck on the Seaboard Air Line Railway, at Catawba River, S. C., was received at the office of President J. M. Barr, in this city yesterday, from Major F. K. Huger, general superintendent of the system, who is in personal charge of all matters there.

The injured are doing well in all hospitals, and many are much less injured than was at first thought. The railroad commissioners of South Carolina and a coroner from that State are making personal investigations as to the cause of the accident, and the evidence is that the rails were tampered with by malicious train wreckers.

The following statement was issued yesterday from the office of the president:

"Telegraphic advices received at the president's office, Seaboard Air Line Railway, Portsmouth, from General Superintendent F. K. Huger, who is at the scene of the accident, which occurred near the Catawba river yesterday, states that he finds, after a careful examination of the trestle, that it was in absolutely sound condition, and that the track on the trestle was in good line and surface, and that the track on either side of same was on good ballast and in good line and surface. The track was examined by the railroad commissioners and by an expert designated by the coroner's jury, and the same conclusions were reached by them.

"The concensus of opinion is that the accident was caused by bolts and spikes at the joints having been removed with malicious intent by some person or persons unknown.

"Train No. 19 was not flagged for the reason that the entire train crew of No. 41 was disabled by the accident."

Editorially the Landmark makes this comment:

Another terrible railroad accident. Inventive genius continues to devise safeguards, but the casualties of railroading contiue to increase. We cannot harp too much upon the superiority of the British and Continental railroads to those of the United States with regard to safety; and the average railroad speed in England and Scotland, and perhaps in France, is greater than the average railroad speed in the United States. The pre-eminence of the country in railroad casualties is a reflection upon our boasted enlightenment.

NO FURTHER DEAD.

A dispatch from Catawba Junction, two miles from the scene of the accident, and dated Saturday, says:

While the loss of life was not so great as in some wrecks, there are several incidents about it that go to make it one of the most horrible as well as one of the most thrilling disasters in the history of the road.

The scene of the wreck is about 280 yards from the Catawba river bridge, on the south side of the river. It is two miles north of Catawba Junction, and about 20 miles south of Monroe. The trestle which gave way is practically a part of the bridge and trestle work across the Catawba river and bottom, though there is a fill between it and the bridge. The trestle spans a lagoon or a kind of sluice from the river and there was some water, though not a great deal, in it.

Speaking of the wreck, Mr. Gaston H. Meares, of Monroe, the engineer on the passenger train, said that he felt the rails or the trestle give under him: In an effort to get his train over he threw the throttle wide open. The engine shot forward and across but jumped the track and rolled down the embankment beyond. Both engineer and the fireman, the latter being killed, stuck to the engine. In fact they did not have time to jump had they wanted to do so, and a jump would probably have meant death as the trestle and embankment is about 25 feet high. Mr. Meares says the engine turned over three times in going down the embankment and how he lived through it he does not know, but he did, with painful bruises but no serious hurt.

"I did not feel the pain then so much," he said, "my greatest suffering coming from the knowledge that back behind me in the mud and water of the lagoon was a train of 40 people and that on behind this was an engine, almost running wild, with its freedom from weight, the knowledge that there was no way on earth to stop this engine and that in a few minutes it would plunge into the dark hole below, and into the mass of human life buried in the coaches."

Mr. Meares finally got out and managed to get to a farm house and phoned to Rock Hill for help. He has been in several wrecks before and this is the third fireman that has been hurled to his death from his side.

MRS. M'MANUS LOST HER LIFE THROUGH KINDNESS.

Could the freight engine have been stopped two of the four people killed could have been saved and perhaps the greater number would have escaped injury. Mr. S. T. Black, whose wife was killed, was in the rear end of the last coach, on the left hand side and his wife was just opposite him. Mrs. Black was struck from behind on the head in the first crash and her neck was broken. Mr. Black did not receive a scratch. He got free and walked to the front end of their car, hunting his matches to make a light to look for his wife. In the front he found Mrs. McManus trying to get out. A gentleman had just given her some matches but when Mr. Black told her what he wanted with them she readily gave them to him. The deed cost her her life, for at that time Mr. Black said she was not hurt at all. Left in the darkness she could not get out and a few minutes later died a horrible death under the freight engine. She was literally cut to pieces and horribly mutilated. Mr. Black, with aid of the matches, found his wife, dead he thinks, and was trying to extricate her when the engine plunged on them. His story is tragical and the saddest of all yet, it seems, that nothing could be more sad than the self sacrificing death of Mrs. McManus. Mr. Black was fearfully hurt by the engine, how bad it will be impossible to tell until he gets the body of his wife home, for his iron will will not let him break down until then. Yet he got out of the wreck, and with the section master and a section hand, who had arrived on the scene, supporting him on either side, hobbled two miles to Catawba Junction, broke into the telegraph office and informed the officials of the wreck. "How I got off the message I do not know. I only know that somehow I made them understand that there had been a wreck," he said.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Miss Margaret Nash is home from a visit to Tarboro.

— Mrs. W. W. Holladay went to New York yesterday.

— R. G. Grady, Esq., is in Raleigh on professional business.

— Mr. J. A. Cavanaugh, of Wallace, spent yesterday in the city.

— The receipts of cotton in Wilmington yesterday were 385 bales.

— C. D. Koonce, Esq., of Jacksonville, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. and Mrs. Cameron McRae have returned home from New York.

— Messrs. H. L. Lyon and Oscar High, of Whiteville were here yesterday.

— Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Quelch are taking in the World's Fair at St. Louis.

— Mrs. W. W. Roberts left Sunday for New York on a visit to friends.

— Mr. and Mrs. Lee Formy Duval, of Whiteville, spent yesterday in the city.

— Miss May Beverly French is in Fayetteville on a visit to Mrs. S. H. Strange.

— Miss Ophelia Northam has returned home from a visit to Morehead City and Goldsboro.

— The regular meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. and A. M., will be held to-night.

— Among those who have gone to the St. Louis Exposition are Messrs. Fred Banck and Alfred Hankins.

— Capt. Thos. J. Pae and bride have returned to the city from their wedding trip to Western North Carolina.

— Mrs. A. P. McClammy, Mrs. J. R. Kennedy and Mrs. E. Garcia have come home from a visit to Newport, R. I.

— Miss Madeline DeRosset has has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Annie DeR. Harris, of Carterville, Ga.

— Mr. Fred R. Mintz, editor of the Mt. Olive Tribune, was in the city yesterday, on his way home after a visit to Southport.

— Mr. T. M. Henderson, of the Atlantic Coast Line, has returned to the city after a week's absence other at his home in Montgomery, Ala.

— The Rev. J. A. Smith returned to the city yesterday, after having been up the country for two weeks conducting meetings at some of his country churches.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRINTER WANTED.

Wanted at once, an experienced compositor, who is competent to work on a morning paper.

Address STAR,
sept 13 2t Wilmington, N. C.

STEAMER WILMINGTON.

Commencing to day and continuing until October 1st, will make round trip daily to Southport, leaving Wilmington at 9:15 A. M., and Southport 2 P. M.

sept 13 1t J. W. HARPER.

CITY TAXES.

The City Tax Book For 1904

has been placed in my hands with instructions to proceed to collect taxes charged therein. All persons liable for City Taxes are given a cordial invitation to come up to the City Hall and settle. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Respectfully,
B. T. KING,
Treasuer and Collector.

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MARKET NOTICE.

The stalls, stores and spaces of the public markets will be rented at public auction upon the cash premium plan Tuesday, September 20th, beginning at Fifth Ward Market at 11 A. M., reaching Fourth Street Market about 11:30 and Front Street Market about 12 o'clock. No one in arrears allowed to bid.

M. G. TIENCKEN,
Chairman Market Committee.

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REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE ATLANTIC Trust & Banking Co., at Wilmington, N. C., at the close of business, September 6th, 1904. Began business September 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 428,188 55
Banking houses, furniture and fixtures $160 00	160 00
Demand loans	47,550 00
Due from banks and bankers	13,554 32
Cash items	636 38
Gold coin	75 00
Silver coin, including all minor coin currency	379 17
National bank notes and other U. S. notes	781 00
Total	$506,959 32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000 00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	13 197 91
Dividends unpaid	18 00
Deposits subject to check	405,400 56
Demand certificates of deposit	38,732 00
Cashier's checks out standing	9,096 15
Certified checks	100 00
Total	$506,959 35

State of North Carolina, county of New Hanover, ss:

I, Milton Calder, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

MILTON CALDER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of September, 1904.

E. M. BOATWRIGHT, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
L. B. ROGERS,
JOHN H. KUCK,
ROBERT H. BELLAMY,
} Directors.

sept 13 tf

Great Clearing Sale.

One-third off of everything I sell except

VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

I leave for New York August 20th, and intend to close out Skirts, Waists and Hats. Our $10 Skirts will be $6.66, and our $6 Skirts $4, $3 Skirt $2, $1 Skirt 66c. Our $3 Silk Waist $2 and $1.50 Waist $1, 75c Waist 50c and 50c Waist 33c. Will also sell you Ribbons and Hats one third off.

Don't forget The Victor Talking Machine, it speaks and sings as plain and distinct as you can; plays as loud as a brass band. Price $15, $17.50 and $40. Records, 7-inch $5 dozen, 10-inch $10 dozen. Needles for Talking Machine 55c per 1,000. You can hear it plainly half a mile.

PARIS MILLINERY EMPORIUM,

au 2 tf 129 Market Street, Wilon, Squm N. C.

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

The Store That's Always Busy.
White Goods and Linen Sale.

It's a mere fancy that you cannot obtain exactly what you want here; our stock of White Goods, Towels and Linens contains everything that you can possibly need in this line, and they are all new goods.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

90x90 Hemstitched Mohawk Sheets, ready for use, 88 cents.
81x90 Hemstitched Mohawk Sheets, ready for use, 70 cents.
90x90 Plain Mohawk Sheets, ready for use, 80 cents.
81x90 Plain Mohawk Sheets, ready for use, 70 cents.
Full assortment of plain and Hemstitched Pillow Cases.

Huckaback Towels.

We have the largest assortment in the State.
10c. will buy an all-linen Buck Towel worth 15c. each.
12c. will buy an all-linen Buck Towel worth 18c. each.
22c. will buy an extra large Turkish Towel worth 35c. each.
30c. will buy an extra large Turkish Towel worth 50c. each.

Cut Price in India Linen.

10c. will buy an India Linen worth 15c. per yard.
12c. will buy an India Linen worth 15c. per yard.
15c. will buy an India Linen worth 20c. per yard.
Our Fancy Heavy White Goods, suitable for Suits and Skirts, at half price. Full assortment of Mosquito Nets. New Carpets are now arriving daily.

The C. W. Polvogt Co.

aug 30 tf

American Beauty Corsets $1.00. | **REHDER'S,** | Crawford Shoes for Men & Women $3.50.

THE LEADING STORE.

The new goods for Fall and Winter are coming in daily. Our buyers are now in the Northern markets, and our stock of goods for the new season will soon be complete. Come and see these new goods.

Here are a few attractively priced: Two-toned invisible check Silks $1 a yard.

Small checks and hair line Taffetas, 85c a yard.

Novelty Silks in neat nub effects at 75c a yard.

New Scotch mixtures in Dress Goods at 25c a yard.

Swell line of checked and plain Mohairs for Shirt Waist Suits at 48c a yard.

Car fare given on purchases of $2 and over.

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

sep 4 tf 615, 617, 619 North Fourth St.

Old Blue Dinnerwear

IN OPEN STOCK JUST RECEIVED.
ALSO A HANDSOME LINE OF

Japanese China. Fruit Jars

At reduced prices to make room for other goods. If you need any come to-day.

BISSINGER'S,

sep 1 tf 119 Market Street.

New Catch Mullets!

200 Barrels New Catch Mullets and
10,000 Bags Salt.
Send your orders quick to

D. L. GORE CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Wilmington, N. C.

sep 2 tf

School Supplies

It will pay you to see our big line of School Goods before buying. Just a few reminders—Tablets, Composition Books, Pen Points, Penholders, Pencils, Compasses, Rulers, School Bags, Pencil Boxes, Crayons, Ink, Lunch Boxes, Slates, Pen Wipers, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Exclusive depository for Public School Books.

C. W. YATES & CO.,

sep 4 tf Market Street.

New Mullets.

North Carolina and Texas
Rust Proof Seed Oats.

HALL & PEARSALL,
INCORPORATED.

sep 3 tf

Wanted.

5,000 pounds Beeswax,
6,000 pounds Wool.
1,000 pounds Cow Hides.

Prices furnished on application

SAM'L BEAR, SR, & SONS,

Wilmington, N. C., Box 3.

jy 12 D&W tf

St. John's Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M.

REGULAR MONTHLY COMMUNICATION this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

By order of W. M.

R. C. MERRITT, Secretary.

sep 13 1t

Jas. M. Hall & Bro.,
Registered Pharmacists,
Northeast corner Fifth and Castle Streets



Don't forget our comp Bicycle delivery. It is the original. sep 13 tf

Peaches, Peaches,

Soft Free Stones,

and the finest ever shown on this market, at

PLUMMER'S.

'Phone 680. je 30 tu

The Morning Star.

WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13.

National Democratic Ticket.

For President:
ALTON B. PARKER,
of New York.
For Vice-President:
HENRY G. DAVIS,
of West Virginia.

State Democratic Ticket.

For Governor:
ROBERT B. GLENN.
For Lieutenant Governor:
FRANCIS D. WINSTON.
Associate Justices of Supreme Court:
W. A. HOKE,
GEORGE H. BROWN, JR.
State Auditor:
B. F. DIXON.
State Treasurer:
B. R. LACY.
Secretary of State:
J. BRYAN GRIMES.
Superintendent of Public Instruction:
J. Y. JOYNER.
Commissioner of Labor and Printing:
H. B. VARNER.
Corporation Commissioner:
S. L. ROGERS.
Commissioner of Agriculture:
S. L. PATTERSON.

ROOSEVELT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The STAR to-day publishes in full the letter of President Roosevelt accepting the nomination for President at the hands of the Republican party.

As a matter of course the President cordially approves the national Republican platform, for it is the production of Senator Lodge by and with the consent of Roosevelt. He launches out at once to discuss the issues of the campaign, but instead of laying down those upon which the Republican party proposes to battle, he assaults the Democratic party. Instead of looking into his platform he declares at the outset that "it is difficult to find out from the utterance of our opponents what are the real issues upon which they propose to wage this campaign." However, the people will know what the issues are if they will read the Democratic platform, peruse Judge Parker's speech of acceptance, wait for Parker's letter of acceptance, and listen to the speeches during this campaign. The President seems to altogether overlook the fact that he is probably the principal issue in the campaign.

The President disappoints no one in claiming every virtue, all the patriotism, all the wisdom, and all the credit for the success of the American people. "We are content," he says, "to rest our case before the American people upon the fact that to adherence to a lofty ideal we have added proved governmental efficiency." The failure to suppress the trusts, the disgraceful Postoffice Department scandals, and the refusal of a Republican Congress to investigate these scandals are just a few of the things which will make the people of America laugh at such a statement by the President.

Speaking of the Philippines Mr. Roosevelt says: "We did no take the Philippines at will, and we cannot put them aside at will." Such a statement is astounding in the face of a treaty for the purchase of the Philippines entered into deliberately and willfully by a Republican administration. "We did not take the Philippines at will," yet for months the Democratic party in Congress did its very best to defeat that will of the Republican party to purchase and make a colony of the Philippines. The Republican party is persisting, too, in holding the Philippines against the will of their people, and probably against the will of the American people. Despite the declaration of the Republican platform, the President says that "to retract our steps (in the Philippines) would be to give proof of an infirm and unstable national purpose." This commits Roosevelt unalterably to imperialism, and the issue between him and the Democratic party is clearly drawn in that respect.

On the tariff Roosevelt, once a free trader, makes a specious plea for a protective tariff, but read his speech yourself on that issue and see his beating the bush about reciprocity. Just a few lines he gives to the merchant marine, and he does not hurt himself on the anti-trust feature of his letter. He says "the single gold standard was established by Congress March 14, 1900." He might have said it was adopted in two national elections, and for that reason we have always contended that there is no money issue in this campaign. The President says the gold standard is established, yet his party contends that it is an issue still!

As it goes, the President's letter of acceptance is cogently written, but there is nothing brilliant about it. It is, however, not free from sophistry, and in many features is weak and full of inaccuracies of statement. Lo! and behold, he does not speak of the negro plank in the Republican platform. Has he gotten enough of the negro question that he has missed the opportunity to spread himself upon his bull-headed proposition to cut down Southern representation?

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

OUR SUBTERFUGES IN PANAMA.

The administration's treaty with Panama reserved to the little Republic the right to control and exercise sovereignty over the ports of Colon and Panama, in the canal zone. A critical situation, however, has arisen since the United States Canal Commission has taken hold on the isthmus.

The commission contends that it is impossible for the United States to control the canal unless this country exercises absolute control over the entrances to the canal at Panama and Colon. The Panama authorities, standing upon their treaty rights, claim sovereignty over the two cities named, insisting that they must be under the jurisdiction of the little Republic in order to protect its revenues and foreign trade. The fact is the life of Panama itself depends on the revenues collected at the two ports.

The Canal commission proposes to get around the question by establishing two new ports of entry over which the United States can exercise sovereignty and control without interfering with the rights of the Panama Republic in Colon and the city of Panama. These two new ports would be close to the ports of Panama and Colon. Trade having been thus diverted to the new ports, the jurisdiction of the Republic over Panama and Colon would not amount to a hill of beans.

The Panamenos see the point and deny that the United States have the right to establish the two new ports. Panama trusted the United States when she "stood up as one man" and we did the balance so now she will find that she will have to "stand up as one man" and see the Washington crowd circumvent the treaty. The administration got hold of the Panama canal in a questionable way and the Panamenos might have known that the Washington government would have methods up its sleeve that will make its hold on the canal what it wants.

Panama is making a kick but the Commission's subterfuge to get around the treaty will no doubt be carried out. If it is there is much truth in this declaration by the Philadelphia Record: "The Republic created by one subterfuge would be practically destroyed by another." It would be either that, or Panama may as well get its duck in a row to be annexed to the United States.

President Winston, of the A. & M. College, has had considerable difference with his student body. The boys wanted to run things their own way, but the president proved to them that he is a disciplinarain or nothing. When the boys grow beards they will be on Dr. Winston's side of the question. It is their good that he stands for now.

Roosevelt is discretely saying nothing now at Oyster Bay. While the eruptive Roosevelt is in a quiesent condition now he might put in some good licks in reflecting how bad it looked for a President to be swinging around the circle last year making speeches and meeting people with the main chance in view.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The rumor that the bench show of war lords in St. Petersburg is planning to displace Kuropatkin shows the folly of despair. The General cannot do the impossible, but he is the best they have.—New York World.

—— Judge Parker charged the Republican Administration, with reckless extravagance, and the President immediately directed all heads of departments to be silent as to forthcoming estimates of expenditures.—New York Herald.

—— Thee women passed the civil service examination for letter carriers at Des Moines, Iowa, and were appointed—their sex being obscured from the Washington authorities by the initials of their names only being used, but Postmaster McKay, who had invited the women to enter the competition for the three vacancies, had only made trouble for himself. The regulation of the postal service require letter carriers to wear gray coat, gray vest and—here's the rub—gray trousers. The women has qualified as yet.—Philadelphia Record.

A Boy's Wild Ride for Life.

With family around expecting him to die, and a son riding for life eighteen miles to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, W. H. Brown, of Leesville, Ind., endured death's agonies from asthma; but this wonderful medicine gave instant relief and soon cured him. He writes: "I now sleep soundly every night." Like marvelous cures of Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Grip prove its matchless merit for all Throat and Lung troubles. Guaranteed bottles 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free, at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. †

To the Mountain Resort.

For rates, schedules or any information, 'phone No. 160—W. J. Craig, General Passenger Agent, Atlantic Coast Line. "No trouble to answer questions." †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WITHOUT COST
TO YOU.

In order that our readers may be thoroughly convinced of the curative powers of the magical, relieving, and healing remedy, Paracamph, we are pleased to say that if you will fill out the coupon below and mail to The Paracamph Company to-day they will give you a full-size bottle free.

If you suffer from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Joints, Sore Feet, Eczema, Tetter, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Hay Fever, Asthma, Piles (itching or bleeding), or any form of wound such as a Burn, Cut, Bruise, Old Sore, Swelling or Inflammation, fill out the coupon below and mail at once to The Paracamph Company, Louisville, Ky. Don't hesitate, as this places you under no obligations whatever.

Cut out this conpon at once, fill out the blanks and mail it to
THE PARACAMPH CO., Louisville, Ky.
My disease is .....
I have never used Paracamph, but if you will send me bottle free of cost, I will try it.
Name .....
Street Address .....
County and State .....
.....
(Give full address. Write plainly.)

Remember, PARACAMPH is recommended by surgeons and physicians. Used by athletes the world over. Thousands of testimonials. Guaranteed perfectly harmless.
For sale by
JNO. H. HARDIN, Druggist.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Salisbury Sun: The announcement that Mr. Blackburn has an abiding faith in the virtues of Peruna proves conclusively that he is by training and inclination worthy of citizenship in Greensboro.

— Governor Aycock has deposited in the Wachovia Trust Company at Winston, the $100,000 put up by R. S. Howland as a guarantee that he will carry out his contract as regards the lease of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railway.

— Salisbury Sun: It is said that M. L. Shipman, editor of the Hendersonville *Hustler*, has offered Judge Parker $5,000 a year to write exclusively for his paper after the election. More proof that there's millions in journalism in North Carolina.

— Robert Q. Wilson, aged 22 years, a white fireman in the freight yards of the Southern Railway at Charlotte was killed, on his engine at five o'clock Saturday morning while riding with his head out of the window. His head struck a box car on a spur track that was not "clear," killing him almost instantly.

— Charlotte Observer: The Richmond Times-Dispatch says it is to the discredit of North Carolina that no monument or tombstone marks the last resting place of Richard Caswell, the first Governor of the State after the downfall of the English dynasty. That statement, taken literally, may be exact—there may be no monument or tombstone at the grave itself; but North Carolina has not neglected the memory of Governor Caswell. There is a monument to his memory, erected by the State, in the town of Kinston, where or near which he was buried.

— Mr. Frank Wright, of Northampton county, was struck by train No. 38, on the Seaboard Air Line bridge at Weldon Saturday evening, and seriously injured. Two ribs were broken and he suffered internal injuries. His face was badly lacerated. The accident took place in the presence of his wife and son. It seems that he must have fainted and fallen against the train as the engine and one car had passed before he was struck. No blame is tached to the train crew. The engineer stopped immediately on hearing the screams of Mrs. Wright. He will probably recover.

—Several new enterprises are contemplated at Weldon to be handled by stock companies, chiefest among whom is a cold storage plant sufficient to accommodate the needs and requirements of the several towns within a radius of 25 miles. Weldon, being situated so as to supply any or all of its neighboring towns on short notice on account of the splendid shipping facilities it enjoys, will, at an early date, become the headquarters of this section of the State for all cold storage supplies. It is now the distributing point for some of the largest packing houses, and when our new market is completed, will be able to compete with the cities which have heretofore enjoyed our local business. A steam laundry is also under contemplation.

Fearful Odds Against Him.

Bed-ridden, alone and destitute. Such, in brief, was the condition of an old soldier by the name of J. J. Havens, of Versailles, O. For years he was troubled with kidney disease, and neither doctors nor medicines gave him relief. At length he tried Electric Bitters. It put him on his feet in short order, and now he testifies: "I'm on the road to complete recovery." Best on earth for Liver and Kidney troubles, and all forms of Stomach and Bowel complaints. Only 50c. Guaranteed by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

Borden's Eagle Brand

Condensed Milk affords the maximum amount of food energy, in the minimum bulk, conferring the greatest good to the infant with the least tax on the digestive organs. It surpasses all other foods for artificial infant feeding. Try it.

MEN ARE POWERLESS

To Fight Against Disease Unless They Strike at the Underlying Cause.

To treat Dandruff, and Falling Hair, with irritants or oils on which a parasitic germ will prosper, is like scooping water from the ocean to prevent the tide from rising.

You cannot accomplish a satisfactory cure without having a right understanding of the fundamental causes of the trouble.

You must kill the Dandruff Germ.

Newbro's Herpicide does this because it is specially made to do that very thing.

When the germ is removed, the hair has no choice but to resume healthy growth and beauty.

"Destroy the cause, you remove the effect."

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

HARDIN'S PHARMACY, Special Agent.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

(Quoted officially at the closing by the Chamber of Commerce.)

STAR OFFICE, September 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing doing.

ROSIN—Nothing doing.

TAR—Market firm at $1.50 per barrel of 280 pounds.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $2.25 per barrel for hard, $3.75 for dip, $3.75 for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady at 54½c; rosin bld at $1.70@1.75; tar firm at $2.00; crude turpentine firm at $3.70 @3.70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	41
Rosin	78
Tar	16
Crude turpentine	123

Receipts same day last year—30 casks spirits turpentine, 168 barrels rosin, 89 barrels tar, 163 barrels crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market nominal.

Same day last year, market steady at 10.60c for middling.

Receipts—385 bales; same day last year, 1,174.

(Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants, prices representing those paid for produce consigned to Commission Merchants.)

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina, firm. Prime, $1.30; extra prime, $1.35; fancy, $1.40, per bushel of twenty-eight pounds. Virginia—Prime, $1.05; extra prime, $1.07½; fancy, $1.10. Spanish, $1.10.

CORN—Firm; 60@65c per bushel for white.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 14@15c per pound; shoulders, 11c; sides, 12c.

EGGS—Firm at 20c per dozen.

CHICKENS—Firm. Grown, 30@35c; springs, 13½@20c.

BEESWAX—Firm at 26@27c.

TALLOW—Firm at 5¼@6¼c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Firm at 90@$1.00 per bushel.

BEEF CATTLE—Firm at 2@4c per pound.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Money on call easy at ½@1 per cent; closing bid ½ per cent.; offered at ½ per cent.; time loans were steady; sixty days 2¾@3 per cent.; ninety days 3 per cent.; six months 3½@3¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3¾@4¼ per ct. Sterling exchange steady at a decline; actual business in bankers' bills 486.90 for demand and 484.50@484.55 for sixty day bills. Posted rates were 485 and 488½. Commercial bills 484¼@484¾. Bar silver 56¾. Mexican dollars 45¼. U. S. refunding 2's, reg'd, 104¾; U. S. refunding 2's, coupon, 104¾; U. S. 3's, reg'd, 105; do. coupon, 105; U. S. 4's, new, reg'd, 131¾; U. S. 4's, new, coupon, 131¾; U. S. 4's, old, reg'd, ex int, 106; do. coupon, 107; Atlantic Coast Line 4's, 98¾; Louisville & Nashville, unified 4's, 100¾; Seaboard Air Line 4's 83¼; Southern Railway 5's, 117¾. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio pref'd 93; Chesapeake & Ohio 42; Manhattan L 156; New York Central 124¾; Reading 66¼; do. 1st pref'd, 85¼; do. 2nd pref'd 75; Southern Railway 33¾; do. pref'd 95¼; Amalgamated Copper 47¼; People's Gas 103¾; Tennessee Coal and Iron 47¼; U. S. Leather 8¼; U. S. Leather preferred, 86¼; Western Union 91; U. S. Steel 15; do. preferred 65; Mexican Central 14; Virginia Carolina Chemical, 34½; sales 4,700 shares; do. preferred, closed 108; sales 2,200 shares. Standard Oil 635.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine steady at 54¾@55¼c.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 12.—Spirits turpentine firm at 51½c; sales — casks, Rosin firm; sales — barrels: A, B, C $2 40; D, $2 50; E, $2 55; F, $2 60; G, $2 65; H, $2 65; I, $3 05; K, $3 65; M, $4 02½; N, $4 27½; W G, $4 57½; W W, $4 87½.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 12.—Spirits turpentine was firm at 52c; receipts 581 casks; sales 485 casks; exports 1,700 casks. Rosin was firm; receipts 2,342 barrels; sales 1,581 bbls; exports 1,600 barrels: A, B, C, $2 50; D, $2 60; E, $2 65; F, $2 70; G, $2 75; H, $2 75; I, $3 15; K, $3 75; M, $4 12½; N, $4 37½; W G, $4 67½; W W, $4 97½.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—The cotton market opened steady at a decline of three points for September, while other positions were unchanged to two points higher. This was rather better than due on the cables and excellent weather report. It was pointed out that prices were about a cent down from the top, and with private crop advices of a generally favorable nature, room operators, though they saw a change for the turn on the long side, figured that the weekly crop repors would be a bullish factor. Reflecting this line of argument, prices immediately following the call shot up about seven to thirteen points above the closing of Saturday, but the big Houston estimate checked the advance and later the market broke to nearly ten cents for the active months, upon receipt of the estimates at Galveston and New Orleans, which also showed a full movement. It was reported two or three times during the day that lower Wall street bears are covering whenever outside offerings increased, and the frequent reactionary periods which however were of short duration. Toward the close the market worked up a few points from the bottom and was finally steady at a net decline of thirteen points to an advance of two points. Sales were estimated at 300,000 bales. The frost in the Northwest had some influence during the day, as tending to make nervous shorts apprehensive of a cold wave sweeping down into the belt and toward the close, talk of a bullish weekly report to-morrow was revived. The room trade sized up the day's operations as mostly professional and it was believed that the bear leader, while selling actively on any show of firmness, covered on all weak spots. There was some selling during the day by spot houses, believed to be hedging purchases of spot cotton. Receipts at the ports were full, but exports are running liberal and so far for the month are about 125,601 bales, against 18,688 last year.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Cotton was quiet at 10.90c, net receipts — bales; gross receipts 5,991 bales; stock 31,801 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 10.90; middling gulf 11.15c; sales 542 bales.

Cotton futures market closed steady: September 10.25, October 10.07, November 10.10, December 10.13, January 10.15, February 10.18, March 10.21, April 10.23, May 10.26.

Total to-day, at all seaports—Net receipts 28,982; bales exports to Great Britain 7,771 bales; exports to France — bales; exports to the Continent 4,680 bales; exports to Mexico — bales; stock 147,342 bales.

Consolidated, at all seaports—Net receipts 48,341 bales; exports to Great Britain 29,321 bales; exports to France — bales; exports to Continent 4,680 bales; exports to Japan 1,100 bales; exports to Mexico — bales.

Total since September 1st, at all seaports—Net receipts 203,019 bales; exports to Great Britain 83,587 bales; exports to France 8,966 bales; exports to the Continent 33,165 bales; exports to Japan 1,100 bales; exports to Mexico — bales.

Sept. 12.—Galveston, quiet at 10¾, net receipts 1,158; bales; Norfolk, nominal, net receipts 575 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 10.75c, net receipts — bales; Boston, dull at 10.90c, net receipts — bales; Wilmington, nominal, net receipts 350 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 11.15, net receipts — bales; Savannah, steady at 10¾c, net receipts 7,094 bales; New Orleans, easy at 10 5-16c, net receipts 2,667 bales; Mobile, easy at 10, net receipts 518 bales; Memphis, quiet at 10c, net receipts 518 bales; Augusta, steady at 10 5-16, net receipts 2,667 bales; Charleston, quiet at 10.10, net receipts 4,262 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Flour was strong and higher with good demand; Minnesota patents $5 85@6 40. Rye flour firm; fair to good $4 35@4 55. Wheat—Spot strong; No. 2 red $1 18¾ f. o. b. afloat. Options closed 3¾@4c net higher: September closed $1 17¾; December closed $1 16½c; May closed $1 16¾. Corn—Spot barely steady; No. 2 58½c. Options closed ¼c net higher: September closed 58¼c; December 57¾. Oats—Spot dull; mixed, 26@32 lbs, 34@35¼c. Peanuts steady; fancy hand-picked 6@6¼c; other domestic 3@6¼c. Cabbages steady; Long Island, per hundred, $1 50@2 50; per barrel crate 50@75c. Freights to Liverpool—Cotton, by steamer, 18c. Potatoes—Market was quoted steady; Long Island, in bulk, per 180 lbs, $1 00@1 65; Jersey and Southern $1 25@1 40; Jersey sweets $2 00@2 25. Butter steady; State dairy, common to extra, 12@18c; creamery, common to extra 13@19c. Cheese steady; State, full cream, large white fancy 8¼c, small colored fancy 7¾. Eggs firm; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, selected white extra fancy 26@28; Southern 17@20c. Pork quiet; family $15 00. Lard steady; refined quiet. Tallow steady, Rice steady. Molasses firm. Sugar steady. Cotton seed oil was a shade lower with fair business. Quoted: Prime crude, f. o. b. mills 28c; prime summer yellow 28¾@29c; off summer yellow nominal; prime white 32½@33c; prime winter yellow 32@33½c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Official confirmation of alarming rust damage reports caused 4c. advance in the price of all deliveries of wheat here to-day. The volume of business was large with an abundance of buying orders from outside speculators. The close was practically at the highest point of the day. Corn finished with a gain of 3c. Oats are up ½@¾c. Provision prices are unaltered.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Cash prices: Flour firm. Wheat—No. 2 spring $1 12@1 15; No. 3 spring $1 05@1 15; No. 2 red $1 03¾. Corn—No. 2 52½@53¼; No. 2 yellow 54½c. Oats—No. 2 31½c; No. 2 white 32¾@33c; No. 3 white 31¾@32¾. Rye—No. 2 73c. Mess pork, per bbl., $10 60@11 70. Lard, per 100 lbs, $7 00@7 02½. Short rib sides, loose, $7 35@7 45. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, no market report. Short clear sides, boxed, $8 25@8 50. Whiskey—Basis of high wines, $1 28.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 September, old, 1 10¾, 1 12¾, 1 10¾, 1 12¾c; do. new, $1 07¾, 1 09¾, 1 07¾, 1 09¾; December $1 09¾, 1 12¾, 1 09¾, 1 12¾; May $1 12, 1 14¾, 1 11¾, 1 14¾. Corn—September 53, 53¾, 53¾, 53¾; December 51¾, 51¾, 51, 51¾c; May 50¾, 50¾, 49¾, 49¾. Oats—No. 2 September 31¾, 31¾, 31¾, 31¾@31¾c; December 31½, 32¾, 32¾, 32½c; May 35, 35¼, 34¾, 34½@35.c. Mess pork, per bbl—October $10 95, 10 95, 10 55, 10 65; January $12 60, 12 60, 12 37½, 12 47½. Lard, per 100 lbs—October $7 15, 7 15, 7 02½, 7 07½; January $7 20, 7 20, 7 10, 7 12½. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—October $7 40, 7 42½, 7 35, 7 40; January $6 62½, 6 62½, 6 52½-6 55.

NEW YORK COFFEE FUTURES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Coffee—Spot Rio steady; No. 7 invoice 8¼c; mild steady; Cordova 10@13c. The market for coffee futures opened steady at a decline of 5 points, closing steady and net unchanged on all positions except December, which was 5 points lower. Sales 32,000 bags.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10.—Cotton: Spot, moderate demand; prices two points lower; American middling fair 7.02d; good middling 6.86d; middling 6.74d; low middling 6.54d; good ordinary 6.32d; ordinary 6.08d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 300 bales were for speculation and export and included 5,600 bales American. Receipts 5,400 bales, all American.

Futures opened quiet and closed quiet; American middling (g o c): September 5.96d; September and October 5.58d; October and November 5.49d; November and December 5.46d; December and January 5.44d; January and February 5.43d; February and March 5.42d; March and April 5.43d; April and May 5.43d; May and June 5.43d.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr E A Hawes, Robeson, Fayetteville, J A Munn.

British steamer Roda, 1,587 tons, Swanson, Baltimore, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

CLEARED.

Stmr E A Hawes, Robeson, Fayetteville, J A Munn.

British brig L G Crosby, Ellis, Cape Hayti, C D Maffitt.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

CAPE HAYTI—British brig L G Crosby, —— feet lumber; cargo by ——; vessel by C D Maffitt.

Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK WOMEN.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents Contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.
MEN AND WOMEN.
Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.
Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles $2.75. Circular sent on request.
mr 26 1y tu th sa

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CIGARS!
40,000 EL CAPITANS,
20,000 WHITE KNIGHTS.
Cheroots:
Old Virginia,
War Eagle,
Matchits.
We are headquarters. Get our prices.
Full line Can Goods, Cakes and Crackers.
The F. E. Hashagen Co.,
Wholesale Grocers and Tobaccos,
210-212 North Water street.
tf

NORTH CAROLINA
Red Rust Proof Oats.
Standard Cotton Bagging.
New Arrow Ties.
Full Cream Picnic Cheese.
Cargo of Salt
has arrived and we can fill orders for all sizes. Let us quote you.
THE WORTH CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.
jy 28 tf

Notice This!
We carry a full stock of
Corn, Hay,
OATS, MEAL,
Flour, Sugar, Molasses,
and all kinds of can goods at lowest prices.
Come and see us or send your orders.
S. P. McNAIR,
je 26 tf Wilmington, N. C.

All mantles are not WELSBACHS
This Shield is on the box of the GENUINE WELSBACH MANTLE
Prices 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 ¢
ALL DEALERS

J. D. Vann,
Foreign and Domestic Cigars,
Tobacco, Etc.
10 North Front Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
Telephone 190. sep 11 tf

A Word About Butter!
We are selling a most delightful fresh Butter, from the Mountains of Pennsylvania. It is churned on Monday, sent by express to us, and is received every Wednesday morning. It comes in 5-pound pails and 1-pound blocks. We can sell it to you perfectly fresh every Wednesday. As each lot arrives we place it in a refrigerator and keep it hard and sweet until sold.
Wilmington Grocery Co.,
'Phone 14 Jno. L. Boatwright, Manager. je 16 tf

NOW
Is the time to begin 'phoning 150,
BULLUCK & COWAN,
Druggists.
313 North Front St.
sep 4 tf

NOTICE!

The annual meeting of stockholders of Atlantic Trust & Banking Co., for election of Directors, will be held at their Banking House Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, September 7th, 1904.

MILTON CALDER, Cashier.
au 26 10t

TO OUR
FRIENDS AND PATRONS!
We wish to thank our friends and public for their liberal patronage during the past Spring and Summer and to announce that our
Summer Clearing Sale will Close Friday, Sept. 9th.
On Saturday we will be prepared to show you the largest and most complete stock of
Fall and Winter Clothing,
Hats and Furnishing Goods
Consisting of the following celebrated makes: Strouse & Bros'. and B. Kuppenheimer's fine Clothing, Stetson, Knox-all and No Name Hats, Manhattan and Majestic Shirts, Adlern Gloves, Wright's Health and Norfolk, New Brunswick Underwear. Everything new and up to date you will find at
J. M. SOLKY & CO.,
One Price Clothiers and Furnishers. sep 9 tf

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE ATLANTIC National Bank, at Wilmington, N. C., at the close of business, September 6th, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$ 938,418 65
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		95 59
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		125,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. deposits		104,820 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		24,000 00
Bonds, securities, etc		50,850 00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		20,000 00
Other real estate owned		10 000 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents		130 311 27
Due from State Banks and Bankers		132,499 99
Due from approved reserve agents		55,946 07
Checks and other cash items		107 00
Notes of other National Banks		12,310 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		763 65
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$20,252 75	
Legal tender notes	39,235 00	61,487 75
Redemption fund with U. S Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		1,762 50
Total		$1,676,447 47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 125,000 00
Surplus fund	125,0 0 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	76,229 50
National Bank notes outstanding	125,000 00
Due to other National Banks	200,670 15
Due to State Banks and Bankers	170,113 65
Dividends unpaid	841 00
Individual deposits subject to check	729,913 21
Cashier's checks outstanding	20,861 46
United States Deposits	104,800 00
Total	$1,676,447 47

State of North Carolina, county of New Hanover, ss.:

I, J. W. Yates, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. YATES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1904.

W. C. ARMSTRONG, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
C. W. YATES,
MATT J. HEYER,
JNO. S. ARMSTRONG,
Directors.
sep 9 tf

THE "WE-E-PA"
won third place in the Labor Day Boat Races, and Capt. E. Schulken takes the prize we offered, a pair of
Douglas Fine $3.50 Shoes.
"We-E-Pa"—Japanese Swiftness—appropriately applies to our trade on this world renowned Shoe, as well as on other good lines we carry, embracing about 27 different brands of Union-made Shoes.
AGENTS —FOR— SHOES

See our Premium Pictures and other valuable household articles you get by saving your tickets.
Try us for all kinds of Foot-wear.
Respectfully,
Mercer & Evans Co.,
sep 11 tf 115 Princess street.

For Fall Planting!
White and Yellow Onion Sets, Valentine Beans, Extra Early Peas, Big Boston Lettuce, Kale, Spinach, Beets, Cabbage, Turnip (all varieties) Mustard, &c., at
HARDIN'S PHARMACY,
124 South Front St.
sep 7 tf

OUR STOCK OF
Refrigerators
is composed of the most modern improvements in that line. All sizes.
Ice Cream Freezers
of every description. "The Twentieth Century" Freezer is a favorite. Simply pack with salt and ice and let it stand. No churning necessary.
These are days when Wire Screens, Doors and Window Screens are an absolute necessity. We have them all sizes.
Special Agents—Howe Scales, Peninsular Stoves, Laflin & Rand Powder.
Loaded Shells, especially adapted for trap shooting.
Full line of sporting goods, Lawn Mowers, Garden Tools, Farm Implements.
J. W. Murchison & Co.,
apr 17 tf Orton Building.

IT LEADS
OTHERS FOLLOW.
WHAT?
GOLDEN GIRDLE
Ginger Ale
H. L. Vollers
SOLE AGENT.
A. C. L. Crossing.
je 19 tf

THE LADIES' STORE.
Butter,
"Clover Hill Butter."
Butter,
Made by Fox River Butter Co.
Butter,
The best Butter that you can buy.
Butter,
The kind your neighbor says is always good.
Sold by
CARPENTER GROCERY
Phone 824. au 30 tf

Truck Fertilizers
460 Bags Muriate Potash.
120 Bags Sulphate Potash.
391 Bags Fish Tankage.
210 Bags Dried Blood.
418 Bags Bone Meal.
730 Bags C. S. Meal.
W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer,
sep 10 tf Wilmington, N. C.

NEW BOOKS

A Ladder of Swords; by Gilbert Parker.
The Last Hope; by Henry Seton Merrimon.
The Crossing; by Winston Churchill.
Vergilius; by Irving Bacheller.
Four Roads to Paradise; by Maud Wilder Goodwin.
In the Bishop's Carriage; by Marian Michelson.
The Pillar of Light; by E. J. Clode.
The Motor Pirate; by G. Sidney Paternoster.

ROBT. C. DeROSSET,
Bookseller and Stationer.
sep 4 tf 32 North Front St.

Steamer Compton.
SCHEDULE.
(Effective from Monday, August 29th, 1904.)
Leave Wilmington 2:30 P. M. Leave Southport 8 A. M. Daily except Sunday. Stops at all points between here and Southport. Receives freight from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
For further information call on
STONE & COMPANY, Agents.
Phone 352. au 28 tf


Bargains in Clothing and Hats and Gents' Furnishings at
HAMME, THE HATTER
and Clothier.
sep 24 7 ts North Front St

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

COAL, WOOD.

We will be prepared in the next thirty days to supply

ANTHRACITE COAL

AND WOOD IN ANY QUANTITY.

It will be to your interest to see us before making any contracts.

1,000 Tons Domestic Bituminous Coal on hand now.
We solicit your patronage.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.

sep 4 tf



Sporting Goods.

We now have a full stock of Breech-loading Guns of several standard manufactures. Loaded Shells of all kinds, Gun Cases, Leggings, Shooting Coats, Hats; in fact a full assortment of season goods in the above line. We can make attractive prices.

We are Agents for Hazard Powder and Tashan's Shot.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

au 27 tf Purcell Building.



Summer Shoes.

If you want something light, comfortable and easy on both foot and the pocketbook come in and look at our Oxfords. We are closing them out at FIRST COST.

GEO. R. FRENCH & SONS.
sep 9 tf

H R E S
A N S.

CITY LIVERY CO.

jy 12 tf 'PHONE 15.

Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest
Interest Interest
Our NEW INTEREST QUARTER will begin
Interest Interest
Thursday, September 4th.
Interest Interest
The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co.
Interest Interest Interest Interest Interest
an 26 tf

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Murchison National Bank,

of Wilmington, N. C.

At close of business September 6, 1904. (Began Business March 1st, 1899.)

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES:	
Loans and Discounts	$1,270,330 35	Capital	$ 300,000 00
U. S. Bonds (at par)	350,000 00	Surplus and net profits	129,450 30
Bank Building	35,000 00	Circulation	250,000 00
Cash on hand and in Banks	548,834 86	Deposits	1,509,715 01
	$2,194,165 21		$2,194,165 21

Comparative statement of deposits,
Sept. 5th, 1903, $955,920 68. Sept. 6th, 1903, $1,365,585 51. Sept. 6th, 1904, $1,509,715 01.

H. C. McQUEEN, President,
J. V. GRAINGER, Cashier.
sep 9 tf

President Roosevelt's Letter of Acceptance.

[Continued from Fourth Page.]

tective tariff policy, which during the last forty odd years has become part of the very fiber of the country, is not now accepted as definitely established. These forty odd years have been the most prosperous years this nation has ever seen; more prosperous years than any other nation has ever seen. Beyond question this prosperity could not have come if the American people had not possessed the necessary thrift, energy and business intelligence to turn their vast material resources to account. But it is no less true that it is our economic policy as regards the tariff and finance which has enabled us as a nation to make such good use of the individual capacities of our citizens and the natural resources of our country. Every class of our people is benefited by the protective tariff.

The farmer has benefited quite as much as the manufacturer, the merchant and the wageworker.

The Farmer and the Tariff.

The future of American agriculture is bound up in the future of American manufactures. The two industries have become under the economic policy of our government so closely interwoven, so mutually interdependent, that neither can hope to maintain itself at the high water mark of progress without the other. Whatever makes to the advantage of one is equally to the advantage of the other.

So it is as between the capitalist and the wageworker. Here and there there may be an unequal sharing as between the two in the benefits that have come by protection, but benefits have come to both, and a reversal in policy would mean damage to both, and while the damage would be heavy to all it would be heaviest and it would fall soonest upon those who are paid in the form of wages each week or each month for that week's or that month's work.

Conditions change, and the laws must be modified from time to time to fit new exigencies. But the genuine underlying principle of protection as it has been embodied in all but one of the American tariff laws for the last forty years has worked out results so beneficent, so evenly and widely spread, so advantageous alike to farmers and capitalists and workingmen, to commerce and trade of every kind, that the American people, if they show their usual practical business sense, will insist that when these laws are modified they shall be modified with the utmost care and conservatism and by the friends and not the enemies of the protective system. They cannot afford to trust the modification to those who treat protection and robbery as synonymous terms.

In closing what I have to say about the system of promoting American industry let me add a word of cordial agreement with the policy of in some way including within its benefits by appropriate legislation the American merchant marine. It is not creditable to us as a nation that our great export and import trade should be well nigh exclusively in the hands of foreigners.

The Army.

It is difficult to know if our opponents are really sincere in their demand for the reduction of the army. If insincere there is no need for comment, and if sincere, what shall we say in speaking to rational persons of an appeal to reduce an army of 60,000 men which is taking care of the interests of over 80,000,000 people? The army is now relatively smaller than it was in the days of Washington, when on the peace establishment there were 3,600 soldiers, while there were a little less than four millions of population; smaller than it was in the peaceful days of Jefferson, when there were 5,100 soldiers to 5,300,000 population. There is now one soldier to every 1,400 people in this country, less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. We cannot be asked seriously to argue as to the amount of possible tyranny contained in these figures. The army is now used as never before for aiding in the upbuilding of the organized militia of the country. The war department is engaged in a systematic effort to strengthen and develop the national guard in the several states, as witness among many other instances the great field maneuvers at Manassas, which have just closed. If our opponents should come into power they could not reduce our army below its present size without greatly impairing its efficiency and abandoning part of the national duty. In short, in this matter if our opponents should come into power they would either have to treat this particular promise of the year 1904 as they now treat the promises they made in 1896 and 1900—that is, as possessing no binding force—or else they would have to embark on a policy which would be ludicrous at the moment and fraught with grave danger to the national honor in the future.

"Extravagance of the Government."

Our opponents contend that the government is now administered extravagantly and that whereas there was "a surplus of $80,000,000 in 1900" there is a "deficit of more than $40,000,000" in the year that has just closed.

This deficit is imaginary and is obtained by including in the ordinary current expenses the sum of $50,000,000 which was paid for the right of way of the Panama canal out of the accumulated surplus in the treasury. Comparing the current or ordinary expenditures for the two years there was a surplus of nearly eighty millions for the year 1900 and of only a little more than eight millions for the year that has just closed. But this diminution of the annual surplus was brought about designedly by the abolition of the war taxes in the interval between the two dates. Since the close of the war with Spain there has been no substantial change in the rate of annual expenditures. As compared with the fiscal year ending in June, 1901, for example, the fiscal year that has just closed showed a relatively small increase in expenditure (excluding the canal payment already referred to), while the year previous showed a relatively small decrease.

The prime reason why the expenses of the government have increased of recent years is to be found in the fact that the people after mature thought have deemed it wise to have certain new forms of work for the public undertaken by the public. This necessitates such expenditures, for instance, as those for rural free delivery or for the inspection of meats under the department of agriculture or for irrigation. But these new expenditures are necessary. No one would seriously propose to abandon them. And yet it is idle to declaim against the increased expense of the government unless it is intended to cut down the very expenditures which cause the increase. Do our opponents grudge the $50,000,000 paid for the Panama canal? Do they intend to cut down on the pensions to the veterans of the civil war? Do they intend to put a stop to the irrigation policy or to the permanent census bureau or to immigration inspection? Do they intend to abolish rural free delivery? Do they intend to cut down the navy or the Alaskan telegraph system? Do they intend to dismantle our coast fortifications? If there is to be a real and substantial cutting down in national expenditures it must be in such matters as these. The department of agriculture has done service of incalculable value to the farmers of this country in many different lines. Do our opponents wish to cut down the money for this service? They can do it only by destroying the usefulness of the service itself.

The Philippines.

Our opponents promise independence to the Philippine Islands. Here again we are confronted by their irreconcilable differences of opinion among themselves, their proved inability to create a constructive policy when in power and their readiness for the sake of momentary political expediency to abandon the principles upon which they have insisted as essential. In their platform they declare for independence without qualification as to time, and indeed a qualification as to time is an absurdity, for we have neither right nor power to bind our successors, while if there is any principle involved in the matter it is just as wrong to deny independence for a few years as to deny it for an indefinite period. But in later and equally official utterances by our opponents the term self government was substituted for independence, the words used being so chosen that in their natural construction they described precisely the policy now being carried on. The language of the platform indicated a radical change of policy; the later utterances indicated a continuance of the present policy. But this caused trouble in their own ranks, and in a still later although less formal utterance the self government promise was recanted, and independence at some future time was promised in its place. They have occupied three entirely different positions within fifty days. Which is the promise they really intend to keep? If such ambiguity affected only the American people it would not so greatly matter, for the American people can take care of themselves. But the Filipinos are in no such condition. Confidence is with them a plant of slow growth. They have been taught to trust the word of this government because this government has promised nothing which it did not perform. If promised independence they will expect independence not in the remote future, for their descendants, but immediately for themselves. If the promise thus made is not immediately fulfilled they will regard it as broken and will not again trust to American faith, and it would be indeed a wicked thing to deceive them in such fashion. Moreover, even if the promise were made to take effect only in the distant future, the Filipinos would be thrown into confusion thereby. Instead of continuing to endeavor to fit themselves for moral and material advancement in the present they would abandon all effort at progress and begin factional intrigues.

If, on the other hand, our opponents came into power and attempted to carry out their promises to the Filipinos by giving them independence and withdrawing American control from the islands, the result would be a frightful calamity to the Filipinos and in its larger aspect would amount to an international crime.

During the last five years more has been done for the material and moral well being of the Filipinos than ever before since the islands first came within the ken of civilized man. We have opened before them a vista of orderly development in their own interest and not a policy of exploitation. Every effort is being made to fit the islanders for self government, and they have already in large measure received it, while for the first time in their history their personal rights and civil liberties have been guaranteed. They are being educated, they have been given schools, they have been given libraries, roads are being built for their use, their health is being cared for, they have been given courts in which they receive justice as absolute as it is in our power to guarantee. Their individual rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are now by act of congress jealously safeguarded under the American flag, and if the protection of the flag were withdrawn their rights would be lost, and the islands would be plunged back under some form of vicious tyranny. Surely we had better await the results of this experiment—for it is a wholly new experiment in Asia—before we make promises which as a nation we might be forced to break or which they might interpret one way and we in another.

The Fourteenth Amendment.

Alarm has been professed lest the Filipinos should not receive all the benefits guaranteed to our people at home by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. As a matter of fact, the Filipinos have already secured the substance of these benefits. This government has been true to the spirit of the fourteenth amendment in the Philippines. Can our opponents deny that here at home the principles of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments have been in effect nullified? In this, as in many other matters, we at home can well profit by the example of those responsible for the actual management of affairs in the Philippines. In our several commonwealths here in the United States we as a people now face the complex problem of securing fair treatment to each man regardless of his race or color. We can do so only if we approach the problem in the spirit of courage, common sense and high minded devotion to the right, which has enabled Governor Taft, Governor Wright and their associates to do so noble a work in giving to the Philippine people the benefit of the true principles of American liberty.

Our appeal is made to all good citizens who hold the honor and the interest of the nation close to their hearts. The great issues which are at stake and upon which I have touched are more than mere partisan issues, for they involve much that comes home to the individual pride and individual well being of our people. Under conditions as they actually are good Americans should refuse for the sake of the welfare of the nation to change the national policy. We who are responsible for the administration and legislation under which this country during the last seven years has grown so greatly in well being at home and in honorable repute among the nations of the earth abroad, do not stand inertly upon this record, do not use this record as an excuse for failure of effort to meet new conditions. On the contrary, we treat the record of what we have done in the past as incitement to do even better in the future. We believe that the progress that we have made may be taken as a measure of the progress we shall continue to make if the people again intrust the government of the nation to our hands.

What Is Life?

In the last analysis nobody knows, but we do know that it is under strict law. Abuse that law even slightly, pain results. Irregular living means derangement of the organs, resulting in Constipation, Headache or Liver trouble. Dr. King's New Life Pills quickly re-adjust this. It's gentle, yet thorough. Only 25c, at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store.

Every Day and The Day After —

Uneeda Biscuit

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

5¢

Seaboard Air Line Railroad!

THE SHORT LINE,

and therefore the quickest time between Raleigh, Jacksonville, Tampa, St. Augustine, Havana, Atlanta and New Orleans.

Is also the Short Line to eastern cities, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

The equipment used by the SEABOARD is the most modern, composed of Vestibule Coaches, Pullman Sleeping Cars and Cafe Dining Cars on all through trains.

World's Fair Rates to St. Louis, Mo., and Return

On account of the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., the Seaboard Air Line Railway, in connection with the C. & O. Route via Richmond and the N. O. & St. L. Route, via Atlanta, will sell round trip tickets to St. Louis, Mo., at greatly reduced rates from all stations.

Rates from principal points as follows:

	SEASON.	60 DAYS.	75 DAYS.
Charlotte via Atlanta	$36.10	$30.10	$34.65
Durham via Richmond	34.10	28.40	33.30
Durham via Atlanta	38.75	32.30	36.30
Henderson via Richmond	34.10	28.40	33.30
Henderson via Atlanta	38.75	32.30	36.30
Maxton via Atlanta	36.65	32.05	36.25
Raleigh via Richmond	35.60	29.90	34.80
Raleigh via Atlanta	38.75	32.30	36.30
Hamlet via Richmond	37.60	31.90	36.25
Hamlet via Atlanta	37.60	31.40	36.25
Wilmington via Richmond	36.65	31.25	36.25
Wilmington via Atlanta	36.65	32.95	36.25

LIMIT OF TICKETS.

SEASON TICKETS—Good to leave St. Louis up to December 15, 1904, will be sold daily commencing April 25.

SIXTY-DAY TICKETS—Good to leave St. Louis up to and including 60 days from date of sale will be sold daily, commencing April 25.

FIFTEEN-DAY TICKETS—Good to return up to and including 15 days from date of sale, commencing April 25, and continuing during the exposition.

Coach Excursion Tickets Address The Undersigned.

Additional information will be furnished promptly and with pleasure on application to

EDWARD F. COST, Second Vice-Pres.
CHARLES B. RYAN, Gen'l Pass'gr Agent
C. H. GATTIS, Travelling Passenger Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

Where Quality Is Appreciated.

H. D. Foss & Company's Famous Chocolates in Plain and Fancy Gift Packages—Half pound, pound and two pounds.

ADOLPH G. AHRENS,
Sole Agent,
107 Princess Street. 'Phone 644.
au 20 tf

Muriate of Potash.

Sulphate of Potash, Nitrate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda,

GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO.

When you are in need of any of the above material we will be most pleased to name you our lowest prices.

Smith Davis Co.,

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.
au 10 tf

Fall and Winter Clothing.

I am now prepared to show you a complete and up-to-date line of Men's Wear. Call at my store before buying your Fall Suit. Men's Furnishings of all kinds.

Sole Agent Eff Eff Line of Clothings.

J. W. H. FUCHS,
Head to Foot Outfitter.
I have the Shoes for tender feet. Phone 800.
sep 10 tf

New Embroideries.

Largest assortment of styles ever offered in this city. Patterns varied and beautiful, in blind and open work designs on both Cambric and Nainsook. All widths and prices. On sale Monday morning.

S. & B. SOLOMON.
sep 11 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect June 11, 1904.

NORTHBOUND.

	No 48	No 42
Lv Wilmington	9 15 a m	6 50 p m
Ar Goldsboro	12 08 p m	9 32 p m
Ar Wilson	1 16 p m	10 35 p m
Ar Rocky Mount	1 55 p m	11 10 p m
Ar Norfolk	5 55 p m	.....
Ar Weldon	4 58 p m	1 47 a m
Ar Petersburg	6 55 p m	3 33 a m
Ar Richmond	7 45 p m	4 07 a m
Ar Washington	11 50 p m	7 54 a m
Ar Baltimore	1 43 a m	9 09 a m
Ar Philadelphia	4 25 a m	11 22 a m
Ar New York	7 30 a m	1 00 p m

SOUTHBOUND.

	No 41	No 49
Lv New York	9 25 a m	9 25 p m
Ar Philadelphia	11 55 a m	12 01 a m
Ar Baltimore	2 07 p m	2 32 a m
Ar Washington	3 21 p m	3 45 a m
Ar Norfolk	.....	9 00 a m
Ar Richmond	7 15 p m	8 38 a m
Ar Petersburg	8 05 p m	9 45 a m
Ar Weldon	9 51 p m	11 50 a m
Ar Rocky Mount	10 51 p m	1 15 p m
Ar Wilson	11 35 p m	2 00 p m
Ar Goldsboro	6 45 a m	3 10 p m
Ar Wilmington	10 10 a m	6 00 p m

BETWEEN WILMINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

SOUTHBOUND.

	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.
Lv Wilmington	6 00 a m	3 30 p m	6 50 p m
Ar Florence	9 35 a m	7 30 p m	3 55 a m
Ar Charleston	1 10 p m	11 25 p m	6 48 a m
Ar Savannah	6 45 p m	2 50 a m	9 05 a m
Ar Jacksonville		8 40 a m	1 45 p m
Ar Tampa		7 25 p m	10 35 p m

NORTHBOUND.

	Daily.	Daily
Lv Tampa	8 00 p m	7 10 a m
Ar Jacksonville	8 00 a m	6 50 p m
Ar Savannah	1 10 p m	1 15 a m
Ar Charleston	5 14 p m	5 55 a m
Ar Florence	7 59 p m	9 25 a m
Ar Wilmington	11 55 p m	1 40 p m

BETWEEN WILMINGTON AND SANFORD

	West Bound Daily	East Bound Daily
Lv Wilmington	2 10 a m	Ar 3 00 p m
Ar Fayetteville	12 20 p m	Ar 4 55 p m
Ar Sanford	1 55 p m	Lv 3 40 p m

BETWEEN WILMINGTON AND NEWBERN

	North Bound Daily ex Sunday	South Bound
Lv Wilmington	2 25 p m	Ar 12 30 p m
Ar Newbern	5 40 p m	Lv 9 00 a m

Trains Nos. 42 and 41 carry Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with Penna R. R. for all points east

W. J. CRAIG, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

H. M. Emerson, Traffic Manager.
feb 13 tf.

TO THE SEASHORE!

SUBURBAN TROLLEY SCHEDULE.

In Effect September 1st, 1904.

Leave Front and Princess Sts. Wilmington.	Leave Casino Wrightsville Beach.
*6 00 A. M.	*6 40 A. M.
*7 00 A. M.	*7 30 A. M.
8 00 "	*8 00 "
9 00 "	
10 00 "	9 00 "
11 00 "	10 00 "
12 00 M	11 00 "
1 00 P. M.	12 00 M.
1 30 "	1 00 P. M.
2 00 "	2 00 "
2 30 "	2 30 "
3 00 "	3 00 "
3 30 "	3 30 "
4 00 "	4 00 "
4 30 "	4 30 "
5 00 "	5 00 "
5 30 "	5 30 "
6 00 "	6 00 "
6 30 "	*6 30 "
7 00 "	7 00 "
7 30 "	7 30 "
8 00 "	8 00 "
	8 30 "
9 00 "	9 00 "
10 00 "	10 00 "
11 00 "	11 00 "
	12 00 "

*Daily except Sunday

The Company is not responsible for the operation of this schedule.

FREIGHT.

Leave Wilmington.	Leave Beach.
10 00 A. M.	*7 30 A. M.
*4 00 P. M.	11 30 P. M.
	*5 30 "

*Daily except Sunday.

Warehouse open to receive freight daily except Sunday from 8 30 A. M. to 7 00 P. M. Sunday from 9 00 A. M. to 10.00 A. M.

CITY LINE,

North bound city cars leaving junction at 2.30, 2.40, 2.50 and 3.00 P. M. will run direct to the S. A. L. depot. je 28 tf

A Delightful Pleasure.

Nothing pleases a man more than a good clean shave. We give the cleanest shave obtainable, not only in point of keen razors, but as to real cleanliness. We use a clean towel for each man and everything else is thoroughly antiseptic.

GUION & DAVIS, Ultmax Barber Shop, 7 South Front street
feb 8 tf

Seaboard

Air Line Railroad.

Schedule in Effect July 11, 1904.

DAILY TRAIN NO. 39.

Leave Wilmington	3 20 p m
" Lumberton	5 42 p m
" Maxton	6 45 p m
" Laurinburg	7 01 p m
Arrive Hamlet	8 35 p m
Leave Hamlet	7 55 p m
" Monroe	9 50 p m
Arrive Charlotte	10 45 p m

DAILY TRAIN NO. 40.

Leave Charlotte	5 01 a m
" Monroe	5 50 a m
Arrive Hamlet	7 30 a m
Leave Hamlet	8 45 a m
" Laurinburg	9 14 a m
" Maxton	9 30 a m
" Lumberton	10 20 a m
Arrive Wilmington	12 45 p m

DAILY TRAIN NO. 45 EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington	5 00 a m
" Lumberton	8 04 a m
" Maxton	8 20 a m
" Laurinburg	8 38 a m
Arrive Hamlet	8 50 a m

DAILY TRAIN NO. 44 EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Hamlet	7 35 p m
" Laurinburg	8 05 p m
" Maxton	8 20 p m
" Lumberton	9 08 p m
Arrive Wilmington	11 30 p m

31	35	Eastern Time July 11, 1904	44	66
P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.
10 38	9 10	Lv Richmond Ar	6 38	4 55
P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.
11 17	10 02	Ar Petersburg Ar	5 49	4 09
A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
1 35	12 45	Ar Norlina Lv	3 40	1 55

Through Pullman sleepers from Hamlet to all points North, South and Southwest. For tickets, Pullman reservations, etc., apply to

E. B. WILLIAMSON, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
jy 26 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co New York, Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C., Lines



From New York for Wilmington.

NAVAHOE.....Saturday, Sept. 17
MOHICAN.....Saturday, Sept. 24

From Wilmington for New York.

MOHICAN.....Saturday, Sept. 17
NAVAHOE.....Saturday, Sept. 24

From Wilmington for Georgetown.

MOHICAN.....Tuesday, Sept. 13
NAVAHOE.....Tuesday, Sept. 20

Steamship Mohican does not carry passengers.

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight and passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
CLYDE MILNE, Gen'l Freight Agent.
THEO. G. EGER, Gen'l Manager.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen'l Agents, 19 State Street, New York
sep 11 tf

Boston, Mass.,

and return with stop-overs at

Washington, Baltimore & Philadelphia

via

Atlantic Coast Line

Account General Convention Protestant Episcopal Church.

CHOICE OF THREE ROUTES.

$22.20 via all rail.

$22.70 via New York and Steamer.

$23.15 via Norfolk and Steamer.

Tickets will be sold October 2nd and 3rd, limited for return to October 31st.

Convenient Schedules.

W. J. CRAIG, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
H. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.
se 13 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13.

APPOINTMENTS FOR DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS.

Banks Chartered—The Federal Court. Judge Purnell's Order in the Arrington Case—A. & N. C. Railroad.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 12.—The Bank of Blowing Rock was chartered to day, with $25,000 capital authorized and $10,000 subscribed, to do general commercial and savings business. J. B. Clark, W. G. Hill, W. H. Hardin. W. L. Holshouse and C. J. Parker are the principal incorporators.

Forest City Bank, Rutherford county, is also chartered, with $12,000 capital subscribed by C. E. Young, Thos. P. Reynolds, S. B. Tann and T. S. Wrenn. The authorized capital is $25,000.

Another charter was to the Broad Street Pharmacy, of Southern Pines, organized with $10,000 capital, to run a drug store.

Judge Thomas R. Purnell, of the United States Court here, has issued an order dismissing the noted case of Pattie D. B. Arrington vs. W. H. Arrington. It was in 1901 that Mrs. Arrington filed a petition to set aside discharge in bankruptcy granted W. H. Arrington, charging fraud in the proceedings and making sensational and scandalous charges. The case has dragged along in court with frequent changes of counsel on the part of Mrs. Arrington until now the judge dismisses it from the court on the ground that Mrs. Arrington has no standing in the court on account of failure to prove her claims in time.

An order was made in the Federal court this morning allowing the defendant in the case of the United Cigarette Co. vs. R. H. Wright, until November return day in which to file his answer in the suit growing out of sales of the Bonsack cigarette machine he made in Japan some years ago.

Miss Elsie Riddick, stenographer to the North Carolina Corporation Commission, has returned from a three weeks vacation which she spent principally in St. Louis at the Exposition.

The following new appointments for Democratic campaign orators are announced by State Chairman Simmons:

Hon. R. N. Simms, candidate for elector—Cumnock, Chatham county, Sept. 14; Harpers Cross Roads, Sept. 15; Carter's School House, Sept. 16; Pittsboro, Sept. 16, at night.

Hon. H. D. Gilmer, Attorney General—Aberdeen, Sept. 20; Laurinburg, Sept. 21 at 2 p. m., Maxton, Sept. 21 at night; Red Springs, Sept. 22; Fayetteville, Sept. 23; Selma, Sept. 24 at 2 p. m.; Clayton, Sept. 24 at night; Mt. Olive, Sept. 27; Warsaw, Sept. 28; Kenansville, Sept. 29, 2 p. m.; Burgaw, Sept. 29, at night; Whiteville, Sept. 20; Clarkton, Oct. 1; Lumberton, Oct. 1 at night.

Hon. B. F. Dixon, State auditor—Edwards, Beaufort county, Sept. 23; Bath, Sept. 24; Parmele, Martin county, Sept. 26; Kinston, Sept. 28th, at night; Newbern, Sept. 27; Tointts, Craven county, Sept. 28; Vanceboro, Sept. 29; Beaufort, Sept. 29; Bayboro, Sept. 30; Oriental, Oct. 1.

The appointment for Hon. Fred D. Winston for Taylorsville, Oct. 1st, has been changed to Oct. 3d, being Monday of Alexander county court.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 12.—In the Federal Court before Judge Purnell to-day, Mrs. Florence P. Tucker petitioned Judge Purnell, setting out the fact that the directors have leased the A. & N. C. railroad to R. S. Howland, and asking that the case of J. P. Cuyler vs. the A. & N. C. R. R., instituted some months ago to force a lease, be set for a final hearing. The court named September 20th. Mrs. Tucker is the largest private stockholder in the road. The proceeding is to bring about the confirmation of the recent lease to Howland by the United States court in dismissing Cuyler's petition for a receiver.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL AT SALISBURY, N. C.

The White Brothers Charged With Murder of Russell Sherrill—Case Will Probably Go to Jury To-day.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., September 12.—The taking of testimony in the case of Thomas and Charles White, charged with the murder of Russell Sherrill, was completed in the Superior Court at Salisbury to-day and argument begun.

The case, owing to the prominence of the parties concerned and the somewhat unusual circumstances involved, has recevied considerable attention. The testimony developed was to the effect that hearing that young Sherrill was responsible for the ruin of their niece, whose father was dead, the White brothers, who lived at Concord, went to Sherrill's house in Rowan county, shortly after daybreak, and called him out on the front piazza. His mother was present, but went inside when they said they wanted to see her son privately.

A short time afterwards Sherill was shot twice, each of the White's discharging his pistol. Sherrill was unarmed. The State contends that Sherrill denied the charge and declined to keep an alleged promise to marry the Whites' niece and as a result the men put him to death.

The defence is that Sherrill became enraged and was advancing upon one of the brothers in a threatening attitude, when both opened fire, one in self defence and the other to save his brother. A number of leading lawyers are engaged on both sides, among them U. S. Senator Overman and Congressman Kluttz for the defence, and Captain R. B. Glenn, Democratic candidate for Governor, who is of counsel for the prosecution. The case will likely go to the jury to-morrow.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Record of Games Played Yesterday by League Teams.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Washington, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 6. Second game, Philadelphia, 6: Boston, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Detroit, 3.
Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 2; Pittsburg, 3.
Philadelphia, 8, Brooklyn, 4. Second game: Philadelphia, 12; Brooklyn, 5.
Boston, 3; New York, 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Atlanta, 7; Memphis, 7. (Darkness).
Nashville, 7; Shreveport, 5.
Montgomery, 4; Little Rock, 2.
Birmingham, 1; New Orleans, 1. (Nine innings; darkness).

STORIES AFLOAT IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Rumor That Kuropatkin Is to Be Superseded Because of His Defeat at Liao Yang.

LULL IN WAR OPERATIONS.

Japs Pushing Reinforcements Forward. Indications That They Intend If Possible to Force a Decisive Battle With the Russians.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

ST. PETERSBURG, 12:30 P. M., Sept. 13.—With the lull in military operations and almost entire suspension of dispatches from the front, St. Petersburg has again fallen back upon rumors. Countless stories are afloat regarding the Russian defeat at Liao Yang, some of which are absolutely absurd, while others have apparently enough basis in fact to give them a color of possibility. While none of these stories can be confirmed, it would not surprise those best informed if some of them should turn out to be true. Of first importance is the revival of the rumor of Viceroy Alexieff's resignation, based probably upon differences said to exist between him and General Kuropatkin and others in authority in the Far East. Of next importance is the rumor that General Kuropatkin is to be superseded, Lieut. Gen. Linevitch being named as the probable successor. This is supposed to result from the Emperor's displeasure with Kuropatkin's generalship at Liao Yang and the general dissatisfaction with the course of events at the front. Neither Alexieff's nor Kuropatkin's friends, however, seem to attach great importance to the stories involving them.

Japs Pushing Forward.

LIAO YANG, Sept. 11.—(delayed in transmission)—The Japanese are greatly disappointed at the failure of their plans for a final conflict with the Russians at Liao Yang, in the hope of breaking up the present Russian army in Manchuria. They are now pushing reinforcements and supplies northward in every possible way, using boats on the Liao river and its tributaries, while all the native roads leading into Liao Yang are filled with wheel barrow and other conveyances carrying grain and ammunition into the Chinese city, where Field Marshal Marquis Oyama, the Japanese commander-in-chief, has established his headquarters. There is every indication, therefore, that the Japanese intend to force if possible a decisive battle with the Russian forces.

The impression was held in Liao Yang that the Russians had destroyed the railway between there and Mukden, but an examination of the line as far north as possible showed it to be everywhere intact. This is taken to indicate that the Russians propose to use the line again. They posted proclamations along the line warning the Chinese not to damage it under pain of future punishment. It is now reported on good authority that in some of the assaults made by the Japanese upon the trenches before Liao Yang on September 1st and 2nd, the attackers at some places lost in killed or wounded ninety per cent. of the numbers engaged.

It is believed that the Japanese forces will remain stationary at Liao Yang for one month to come.

Russians Retreating.

MUKDEN, Sept. via Pekin, Sept. 12.—The Russians are continuing their retirement to Tie Pass. The Japanese advance is slow, though the military situation is more favorable to them. Many Russian companies consist of only thirty men. Notwithstanding this the retreating Russian troops are cheerful.

MUKDEN, Sept. 12.—Last night rain again fell in torrents and to-day it is drizzling. The roads are impassable and military movements are at a standstill. The town is so crowded that foodstuffs are almost unprocurable. Prices have trebled and quadrupled. The division sutlers lost almost all their supplies during the Russian retreat. Civilians are beseiging the railroad station and other eating places, but it is well nigh impossible to get food.

Corea Invaded.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The "Daily Mail" correspondent with the Japanese forces repeats from Tein Tsin the report that Lieut. Gen. Linevitch, with 50,000 men, invaded northeaster Corea and cut Gen. Kuroki's communications with Feng Wang Cheng.

BLOODY AFFAIR IN CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

A General Fight in Which One Man Was Mortally Wounded and Two Others Were Seriously Hurt.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HICKORY, N. C., Sept. 12.—A bloody affray took place near Hudson, in Caldwell county, about fifteen miles from here yesterday. As a result one man lies mortally wounded and two others are suffering from injuries more or less serious.

The origin of the trouble was the published account of Miss Abbott's lecture in Cincinnati, severely reflecting upon the people of Hudson and vicinity, where she has been conducting a mission school. She met a warm reception upon her return this Fall and threats to drive her out were freely indulged in. J. F. Bollinger, at whose house she boarded, took her part. He summoned reinforcements from Hickory and yesterday a party of five left here in a surrey for Bollinger's home.

During the afternoon a general fight occurred between a dozen men, led by one of the Lingles and the Bollinger party, in which the latter got the worst of it. John Martin, a brickmason who lives in East Hickory, was shot between the shoulders, the bullet lodging in his backbone; J. F. Bollinger and John Bollinger were also wounded, the former severely, the latter slightly. The lower part of Martin's body is paralyzed and his chances for recovery are slight.

Bollinger's party claims that they were fired upon without warning. The Lingles say that Bollinger's crowd began the attack and that Martin fell, shot by his own men before the Lingles opened fire. It is difficult to learn the truth. No information has been received as to the casualties of the Lingle party.

What you pay for extracts is important, but what you get for your money is ten times more important. Burnett's Vanilla costs more because it is worth more.

— Mr. and Mrs. John H. Craig have moved up from Wrightsville Beach and are guests of the Bonitz House.

BLOODY FIGHT ON RAILROAD TRAIN.

Between the Duncan and Altman Factions from Florida-Georgia State Line.

PISTOLS AND DIRKS USED.

Two White Men Stabbed to Death—Two Negroes Killed—The Altmans Said to Have Done the Killing—Row Renewed at Baxter, Fla.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

VALDOSTA, GA., Sept. 12.—One of the coaches of the Georgia Southern and Florida passenger train, coming from Jacksonville to this city last night, was the scene of a bloody fight. A white man named Jackson Duncan was stabbed to death, two negroes were killed and Marshall Duncan was stabbed in several places and either thrown from the train or fell off. The men who did the killing, according to reports, are Charles and Hillary Altman, who reside near Baxter, Fla. The killing was the result of a row preceded by a long period of bad feeling between the Duncans, who are prominent naval stores men, and the Altmans and other residents of Baxter. Yesterday a large crowd from Moniac and Baxter went to Jacksonville to spend the day. Most of the crowd were in an intoxicated condition last night when they boarded the train. After the train pulled out from Jacksonville the Altman faction are alleged to have picked a quarrel with a negro named Jim Riley, who worked for the Duncans. Charley Altman, who accused the negro of being in debt to him, drew his dirk and stabbed the negro in the heart. The negro fell between the seats and died instantly.

Jackson Duncan remonstrated with Altman and Hillary Altman drew his dirk and stabbed Duncan, who died in a minute or so. Marshall Duncan was also stabbed and was either pushed from the train or fell off. He was badly injured by the bruises he sustained by the fall and also by a half dozen knife wounds he received. Another negro was killed in the melee. The two Altmans slipped from the car to the platform and jumped from the train as it slowed down, but got up on the rear end.

W. M. Duncan in the meantime had drawn his revolver and was hunting for the Altmans in all of the coaches. A Macon baseball player was hidden in one of the closets and Duncan supposed him ro be the murderer of his son. After firing several shots at the door, he smashed it with an axe, but the Macon man had escaped through the window to the platform of the car and into the ladies' coaches.

This morning, according to report, the row was renewed between the Duncans and the parties of the other side. Friends of the Altmans, it is said, met at their house and went to Baxter, where a fusilade occurred between them and W. N. Duncan and another younger son. W. M. Duncan was shot through the fleshy part of his stomach twice and his son was shot through the hand.

MACON, GA., Sept. 12.—Specials to the "Telegraph" say that Deputy Sheriff Thrift was fired upon by a crowd at Baxter, Fla., when he attempted to arrest the Altmans, implicated in the tragic row on a Georgia Southern and Florida passengor train Sunday night. Citizens prevailed upon the deputy to make no further attempt at arrest until the sheriff arrives. More trouble is expected when it is attempted to take the Altmans to prison.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Sept. 12.—During a row on an excursion train on the Georgia Southern and Florida railway, between white men, Jackson Duncan was killed and his brother, Marshall Duncan, was dangerously wounded. Both men lived at Eddy, a station just south of the Georgia-Florida line. Sim Riley, a negro, was killed by a stray bullet, he not being mixed in the row.

This morning W. M. Duncan, father of Jackson and Marshall Duncan, was shot four times in the side as a result of the row on the train. He resides at Baxter, Fla., six miles from Eddy. Telegrams from Baxter merely give an account of the casualties, but do not give any information as to who did the shooting. No arrests have been made up to six o'clock to-night.

W. M. Duncan is a turpentine opertor at Baxter. His sons run a general merchandise store at Eddy.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 12.—A special from Cordele, Ga., says a party of about fifty friends are standing guard with loaded Winchesters around a house in Baxter, Baker county, Fla., in which are Charles Altman and Hillary Altman, two men who are accused of killing a negro and a white man on an excursion train near that place last night.

These friends of the Altmans say that the sheriff or military will take the men over their dead bodies. The two men killed were Jackson Duncan, a young white man, and Jim Riley, a negro. W. M. Duncan, the father of the young man who was killed, was shot from ambush four times to-day. It is not known who did the shooting.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.

Large Vote Polled—Returns Show a Democratic Gain of About 31 Per Cent. Over the Vote in 1900.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PORTLAND, ME, Sept. 12.—The Republicans to-day carried the State for William T. Cobb, of Rockland, the candidate for Governor, by a plurality of about 30,000 over Cyrus W. Davis, of Waterville, his Democratic opponent.

Complete returns will not be received for several days, but 300 out of 522 cities, town and plantations give Cobb 59,705; Davis 38,399. The same places in 1900 gave Hill (Republican) 51,707; Lord (Democrat) 29,302. These returns show a Republican gain of about 15 per cent. and a Democratic gain of about 31 per cent. over 1900. The vote for Governor will probably be the largest since 1888. The Republicans had predicted a plurality of 18,000 for Cobb and the result is very satisfactory to the leaders.

The Democratic leaders stated that if the Republican plurality of 33,384 of four years ago was reduced by one vote, that they should regard it as a Democratic victory. Up to a late hour to-night no statement could be obtained from any of the Democratic leaders. All four of the Republican members of Congress were re-elected.

The Democrats made slight gains in both branches of the Legislature, but not enough to effect the re-election of U. S. Senator Eugene Hale.

— Messrs. John S. Armstrong and H. C. McQueen have gone to New York to attend the annual convention of American Bankers.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 12.—President Roosevelt's letter accepting the Republican nomination for the presidency has been made public. It is in part as follows:

It is difficult to find out from the utterances of our opponents what are the real issues upon which they propose to wage this campaign. It is not unfair to say that, having abandoned most of the principles upon which they have insisted during the last eight years, they now seem at a loss both as to what it is that they really believe and as to how firmly they shall assert their belief in anything. In fact, it is doubtful if they venture resolutely to press a single issue. As soon as they raise one they shrink from it and seek to explain it away.

The party now in control of the government is troubled by no such difficulties. We do not have to guess at our own convictions and then correct the guess if it seems unpopular. The principles which we profess are those in which we believe with heart and soul and strength. Men may differ from us, but they cannot accuse us of trickiness or insincerity. The policies we have pursued are those which we earnestly hold as essential to the national welfare and repute. Our actions speak even louder than our words for the faith that is in us. We base our appeal upon what we have done and are doing, upon our record of administration and legislation during the last seven years, in which we have had complete control of the government. We intend in the future to carry on the government in the same way that we have carried it on in the past.

So well has the work been done that our opponents do not venture to recite the facts about our policies or acts and then oppose them. They attack them only when they have first misrepresented them, for a truthful recital would leave no room for adverse comment.

Panama.

Panama offers an instance in point. Our opponents can criticise what we did in Panama only on condition of misstating what was done. The administration behaved throughout not only with good faith, but with extraordinary patience and large generosity toward those with whom it dealt. It was also mindful of American interests. It acted in strict compliance with the law passed by congress. Had not Panama been promptly recognized and the transit across the isthmus kept open in accordance with our treaty rights and obligations there would have ensued endless guerrilla warfare and possibly foreign complications, while all chance of building the canal would have been deferred certainly for years, perhaps for a generation or more.

Criticism of the action in this matter is simply criticism of the only possible action which could have secured the building of the canal as well as the peace and quiet which we were by treaty bound to preserve along the line of transit across the isthmus. The service rendered this country in securing the perpetual right to construct, maintain, operate and defend the canal was so great that our opponents do not venture to raise the issue in straightforward fashion, for if so raised there would be no issue.

The decisive action which brought about this beneficent result was the exercise by the president of the powers vested in him, and in him alone, by the constitution, the power to recognize foreign governments by entering into diplomatic relations with them and the power to make treaties which when ratified by the senate become under the constitution part of the supreme law of the land. Neither in this nor in any other matter has there been the slightest failure to live up to the constitution in letter and in spirit. But the constitution must be observed positively as well as negatively. The president's duty is to serve the country in accordance with the constitution, and I should be derelict in my duty if I used a false construction of the constitution as a shield for weakness and timidity or as an excuse for governmental impotence.

Foreign Policy.

Similar misrepresentation is the one weapon of our opponents in regard to our foreign policy and the way the navy has been made useful in carrying out this policy. Here again all that we ask is that they truthfully state what has been done and then say whether or not they object to it, for if continued in power we shall continue our foreign policy and our handling of the navy on exactly the same lines in the future as in the past. To what phase of our foreign policy and to what use of the navy do our opponents object? Do they object to the way in which the Monroe doctrine has been strengthened and upheld? Do our opponents object to what was done in reference to the petition of American citizens against the Kishineff massacre, or to the protest against the treatment of the Jews in Roumania, or to the efforts that have been made in behalf of the Armenians in Turkey? No other administration in our history, no other government in the world, has more consistently stood for the broadest spirit of brotherhood in our common humanity or has held a more resolute attitude of protest against every wrong that outraged the civilization of the age at home or abroad. Do our opponents object to the fact that the international tribunal at The Hague was rescued from impotence and turned into a potent instrument for peace among the nations? Do our opponents object to the settlement of the Alaska boundary line? Do they object to the fact that after freeing Cuba we gave her reciprocal trade advantages with the United States, while at the same time keeping naval stations in the island and providing against its sinking into chaos or being conquered by any foreign power? Do they object to the fact that our flag now flies over Porto Rico? Do they object to the acquisition of Hawaii? Once they "hauled down" our flag there. We have hoisted it again. Do they intend once more to haul it down? Do they object to the part we played in China? Do they not know that the voice of the United States would now count for nothing in the far east if we had abandoned the Philippines and refused to do what was done in China? Do they object to the fact that this government secured a peaceful settlement of the troubles in Venezuela two years ago?

Do they object to the fact that American warships appeared promptly at the port of Beirut when an effort had been made to assassinate an American official, and in the port of Tangier when an American citizen had been abducted, and that in each case the wrong complained of was righted and expiated, and that within the last few days the visit of an American squadron to Smyrna was followed by the long delayed concession of their just rights to those Americans concerned in educational work in Turkey? Do they object to the trade treaty with China, so full of advantage for the American people in the future? Do they object to the fact that the ships carrying the national flag now have a higher standard than ever before in marksmanship and in seamanship as individual units and as component parts of squadrons and fleets?

Executive "Encroachments."

When our opponents speak of "encroachments" by the executive upon the authority of congress or the judiciary, apparently the act they ordinarily have in view is pension order No. 78, issued under the authority of existing law. This order directed that hereafter any veteran of the civil war who had reached the age of sixty-two should be presumptively entitled to the pension of $6 a month, given under the dependent pension law to those whose capacity to earn their livelihood by manual labor has been decreased 50 per cent and that by the time the age of seventy was reached the presumption should be that the physical disability was complete, the age being treated as an evidential fact in each case. This order was made in the performance of a duty imposed upon the president by an act of congress which requires the executive to make regulations to govern the subordinates of the pension office in determining who are entitled to pensions. President Cleveland had already exercised this power by a regulation which declared that seventy-five should be set as the age at which total disability should be conclusively presumed. Similarly President McKinley established sixty-five as the age at which half disability should be conclusively presumed. The regulation now in question in the exercise of the same power supplemented these regulations made under Presidents Cleveland and McKinley.

It is easy to test our opponents' sincerity in this matter. The order in question is revocable at the pleasure of the executive. If our opponents come into power they can revoke this order and announce that they will treat the veterans of sixty-two to seventy as presumably in full bodily vigor and not entitled to pensions. Will they now authoritatively state that they intend to do this? If so, we accept the issue.

The Currency.

So much for what our opponents openly or covertly advance in the way of an attack on the acts of the administration. When we come to consider the policies for which they profess to stand we are met with the difficulty always arising when statements of policy are so made that they can be interpreted in different ways. On some of the vital questions that have confronted the American people in the last decade our opponents take the position that silence is the best possible way to convey their views. They contend that their lukewarm attitude of partial acquiescence in what others have accomplished entitles them to be made the custodians of the financial honor and commercial interests which they have but recently sought to ruin. Being unable to agree among themselves as to whether the gold standard is a curse or a blessing and as to whether we ought or ought not to have free and unlimited coinage of silver, they have apparently thought it expedient to avoid any committal on these subjects and individually each to follow his particular bent. Their nearest approach to a majority judgment seems to be that it is now inexpedient to assert their convictions one way or the other and that the establishment of the gold standard by the Republican party should not be disturbed unless there is an alteration in the relative quantity of production of silver and gold.

We, on the contrary, believe in the gold standard as fixed by the usage and verdict of the business world and in a sound monetary system as matters of principle—as matters not of monetary political expediency, but of permanent organic policy. The record of the last seven years proves that the party now in power can be trusted to take additional action necessary to improve and strengthen our monetary system and that our opponents cannot be so trusted. The fundamental fact is that in a popular government such as ours no policy is irrevocably settled by law unless the people keep in control of the government men who believe in that policy as a matter of deep rooted conviction. Laws can always be revoked. It is the spirit and the purpose of those responsible for their enactment and administration which must be fixed and unchangeable. It is idle to say that the monetary standard of the nation is irrevocably fixed so long as the party which at the last election cast approximately 46 per cent of the total vote refuses to put in its platform any statement that the question is settled. A determination to remain silent cannot be accepted as equivalent to a recantation.

As for what our opponents say in reference to capital and labor, individual or corporate, here again all we need by way of answer is to point to what we have actually done and to say that if continued in power we shall continue to carry out the policy we have been pursuing and to execute the laws as resolutely and fearlessly in the future as we have executed them in the past.

The Trusts.

The action of the attorney general in enforcing the antitrust and interstate commerce laws and the action of the last congress in enlarging the scope of the interstate commerce law and in creating the department of commerce and labor, with a bureau of corporations, have for the first time opened a chance for the national government to deal intelligently and adequately with the questions affecting society, whether for good or for evil, because of the accumulation of capital in great corporations and because of the new relations caused thereby. These laws are now being administered with entire efficiency, and as in their working need is shown for amendment or addition to them, whether better to secure the proper publicity or better to guarantee the rights of shippers or in any other direction, this need will be met.

It is now asserted "that the common law as developed affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies." But there is no common law of the United States. Its rules can be enforced only by the state courts and officers. No federal court or officer could take any action whatever under them. It was this fact, coupled with the inability of the states to control trusts and monopolies, which led to the passage of the federal statutes known as the Sherman antitrust act and the interstate commerce act, and it is only through the exercise of the powers conferred by these acts and by the statutes of the last congress supplementing them that the national government acquires any jurisdiction over the subject. To say that action against trusts and monopolies should be limited to the application of the common law is equivalent to saying that the national government should take no action whatever to regulate them.

Undoubtedly the multiplication of trusts and their increase in power have been largely due to the "failure of officials charged with the duty of enforcing the law to take the necessary procedure." Such stricture upon the failure of the officials of the national government to do their duty in this matter is certainly not wholly undeserved as far as the administration preceding President McKinley's is concerned, but it has no application at all to Republican administration. It is also undoubtedly true that what is most needed is "officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce existing law." This is precisely the need that has been met by the consistent and steadily continued action of the department of justice under the present administration.

Capital and Labor.

So far as the rights of the individual wage worker and the individual capitalist are concerned, both as regards one another, as regards the public and as regards organized capital and labor, the position of the administration has been so clear that there is no excuse for misrepresenting it and no ground for opposing it unless misrepresented. Within the limits defined by the national constitution the national administration has sought to secure to each man the full enjoyment of his right to live his life and dispose of his property and his labor as he deems best so long as he wrongs no one else. It has shown in effective fashion that in endeavoring to make good this guarantee it treats all men, rich or poor, whatever their creed, their color or their birthplace, as standing alike before the law.

Under our form of government the sphere in which the nation as distinguished from the state can act is narrowly circumscribed, but within that sphere all that could be done has been done. All thinking men are aware of the restriction upon the power of action of the national government in such matters. Being ourselves mindful of them, we have been scrupulously careful on the one hand to be moderate in our promises and on the other hand to keep these promises in letter and in spirit. Our opponents have been hampered by no such considerations. They have promised and many of them now promise action which they could by no possibility take in the exercise of constitutional power and which if attempted would bring business to a standstill. They have used and often now use language of wild invective and appeal to all the baser passions which tend to excite one set of Americans against their fellow Americans, and yet whenever they have had power they have fittingly supplemented this extravagance of promise by absolute nullity in performance.

The Tariff.

When we take up the great question of the tariff we are at once confronted by the doubt as to whether our opponents do or do not mean what they say. They say that "protection is robbery" and promise to carry themselves accordingly if they are given power. Yet prominent persons among them assert that they do not really mean this and that if they come into power they will adopt our policy as regards the tariff, while others seem anxious to prove that it is safe to give them partial power because the power would be only partial, and therefore they would not be able to do mischief. The last is certainly a curious plea to advance on behalf of a party seeking to obtain control of the government.

At the outset it is worth while to say a word as to the attempt to identify the question of tariff revision or tariff reduction with a solution of the trust question. This is always a sign of desire to avoid any real effort to deal adequately with the trust question. In speaking on this point at Minneapolis on April 4, 1903, I said:

"The question of tariff revision, speaking broadly, stands wholly apart from the question of dealing with the trusts. No change in tariff duties can have any substantial effect in solving the so called trust problem. Certain great trusts or great corporations are wholly unaffected by the tariff. Almost all the others that are of any importance have as a matter of fact numbers of smaller American competitors, and of course a change in the tariff which would work injury to the large corporation would work not merely injury but destruction to its smaller competitors, and equally of course such a change would mean disaster to all the wageworkers connected with either the large or the small corporations."

The Wilson Tariff Law.

There is little for me to add to this. It is but ten years since the last attempt was made by means of lowering the tariff to prevent some people from prospering too much. The attempt was entirely successful. The tariff law of that year was among the causes which in that year and for some time afterward effectually prevented anybody from prospering too much and labor from prospering at all.

The question of what tariff is best for our people is primarily one of expediency, to be determined not on abstract academic grounds, but in the light of experience. It is a matter of business. From time to time schedules must undoubtedly be rearranged and readjusted to meet the shifting needs of the country, but this can with safety be done only by those who are committed to the cause of the protective system. To uproot and destroy that system would be to insure the prostration of business, the closing of factories, the impoverishment of the farmer, the ruin of the capitalist and the starvation of the wageworker. Yet if protection is indeed "robbery," and if our opponents really believe what they say, then it is precisely to the destruction and uprooting of the tariff, and therefore of our business and industry, that they are pledged.

Reciprocity.

Our opponents assert that they believe in reciprocity. Their action on the most important reciprocity treaty recently negotiated, that with Cuba, does not bear out this assertion. Moreover, there can be no reciprocity unless there is a substantial tariff. Free trade and reciprocity are not compatible. We are on record as favoring arrangements for reciprocal trade relations with other countries, these arrangements to be on an equitable basis of benefit to both the contracting parties. The Republican party stands pledged to every wise and consistent method of increasing the foreign commerce of the country. That it has kept its pledge is proved by the fact that, while the domestic trade of this country exceeds in volume the entire export and import trade of all the nations of the world, the United States has in addition secured more than an eighth of the export trade of the world, standing first among the nations in this respect.

It is a matter of regret that the pro-

[CONTINVED ON THIRD PAGE.]

The Unlucky Corner.

Just received a lot of
Fine Teas, Olive Oil, Imported Sardines, Fresh Spices, Olives, Jams and Preserves.

FINE COFFEE.

French Peas, Mushrooms. Best service guaranteed.

S. W. SANDERS.

sep 10 tf

GEO. O. GAYLORD

Will open the Big Store formerly occupied by Mr. N. F. PARKER in about thirty days with a full line of

FURNITURE, MATTING, CARPETS, RUGS AND

Toys!

WAIT TO FURNISH YOUR HOUSE AND SAVE MONEY.

SPECIAL SHOWING IN

Ladies' Black Dress Goods this Week.

$1.25 Broadcloth this week 98c, all colors.

$1.00 Broadcloth this week 75 cents.

IF YOU WANT

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Domestics, Notions, Hosiery, Shoes, Millinery,
Skirts, Hats, Caps, Toys, Glassware, Furniture, Carpets,
Clothing, Overcoats, Pants, Trunks, Grips, Matting, Lamps,

We can fill your wants at half the price at

The Big Department Store,

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.

The place that saves you money. sep 13 tf

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

Has world-wide fame for marvelous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Boils, Sores, Felon, Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands and Skin Eruption. Infallible for Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c, at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. †

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpariel Type, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Wanted—A second hand, hand power cylinder newspaper press, Trarrhaven or Campbell preferred. Address, Pender Chronicle, Burgaw, N. C. sept 13 6t

For Sale.—A house and lot on Brunswick street between Fifth and Sixth. Price, 100 times one month's rent. W. M. Cumming, real estate and notary. sept 13 5t

Wanted.—Desirable property to sell on commission. I can negotiate sale if location and prices are right. W. M. Cumming, real estate and notary. sept 13 5t

Forty dollars a month will rent a double store in the Y. M. C. A. building on Front street. W. M. Cumming, real estate and notary. sept 13 5t

For Sale—House and lot, corner Dock and Eleventh streets. W. M. Cumming, real estate and notary. sept 13 5t

Visitors to St. Louis—First class furnished rooms and board may be had at Mrs. H. C. Risher's, No. 2426 Washington avenue. Best location in city for transient and World's Fair visitors. Cars within one block. au 30 1m tu su

For Rent—Upper floor of residence, consisting of three rooms, hot and cold bath and all modern conveniences. Very central. Address A, care this office. sept 11 2t

For Rent—From October 1st, residence No. 217 South 2nd street. Modern conveniences. Fine cistern. Walter Taft, 713 South 3rd street. sept 11 tf

For Rent—Desirable furnished apartment. Centrally located. Heat and light supplied. $25 per month. Also one seven room house on 4th street between Nun and Church at $15 per month. Apply to M. C. Darby & Co., Real Estate and Renting Agents, 114½ Princess streets. sept 11 tf

Mr. Cassio M. Bannin, the well known violinist and teacher of stringed instruments can be found at No. 116 North 2nd street, where he will be pleased to see all his old and new pupils from 9 to 11 mornings. sept 11 3t

Bulbs, Bulbs—Roman and Dutch Hyacinths at 50c per doz., also Tulips, Narcissus, Easter Lilies, and Calla Bulbs at very low prices at Will Rheder's. su tu th sept 11 3t

Boarding can be had with a Northern family. Quiet home like, at reasonable terms, on suburban car line, 608 Orange street. sep 10 1wt

Wanted—Trustworthy man to manage a branch office for a large manufacturing concern; salary, $125.00 per month and commissions. Applicant must furnish good references, and $700.00 to $1,200 00 cash. Address, Manager. 323 W., 12th St., Chicago. au 13 4t 8sat

War Songs of the Confederacy. Best selling book in the South. Fully illustrated. Big money for agents. Prospectus 20c. Particulars free. Johnson, Wynne Co., 945 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. sep 9 3t

Wanted—To buy or rent large tracts of standing cypress timber and long leaf heart pine that is near the railroad or water, and would like to buy any amount of ready-made cross-ties either cypress or long leaf heart pine. Good prices, good inspection and cash money will make you a customer of mine always. For further information address R. T. Windley, Agent for H. J. Spooner, Jr., Box No. 415, Wilmington, N. C. sep 7 1w

Photographs—U. C. Ellis expects to go in the Heyer building as soon as it is ready, where there will be elevator service, but he can show you the higher styles and render elevated service now. Phone 1029. sep 6 tf

For Sale—Eight acres land, store and warehouse in good business location, house containing twelve rooms; also stables. Address Mrs. Etta Hand, Cronly, N. C. au 26 2w

For Sale—A desirable corner store and residence. Also other valuable property. For terms apply to M. C. Darby & Co., 114½ Princess street. au 25 tf

Wright & Son, Real Estate and Renting Agents, move on September 1st to the new building erected for them nearer Second street, No. 134. Pay rent, Building & Loan dues there, and call and see them for your next house. au 21 tf

For Sale—Two turpentine stills in good working condition—one especially good. Cheap for cash. C. W. Worth, receiver. dec 13 tf

The Dixie Cafe is a first class variety restaurant. Meals at all hours. Quick lunches a specialty. 117 Princess street. au 14 tf

The Only Restaurant is prepared to accommodate any number for breakfast, dinner and supper at the reasonable price of 25 cents each meal. Also special attention given to short orders at any time, day or night. ja 26 tf

Cabbage, Apples, Onions Irish Potatoes, Eggs and all kinds of produce at A. S. Winstead's to-day, 213 Market street. Both 'Phones. sep 5 tf

Sewing Machines, Typewriters, Organs repaired. Will be in town for a few days only. Address J. B. Farrar, No. 9 South Eighth street. dec 30 tf

Offices for rent in The Worth Building—the most convenient business location in the city. Modern equipment. Apply to The Worth Co. feb 16 tf

Comforts

You cannot afford to be without

Roll Rim Porcelain Lined Bath Tub.
Galvanized Range Boiler, Hot and Cold Water
Quartered Oak Syphon Jet Closet.
White Enameled Lavatory.
Steel Gray Agate Kitchen Sink.

$50 Buys Nice Plain Suit.
$75 Buys Extra Nice Suit.
$100 and Above Extra Fancy Suits.

Make your home comfortable and you will be happy, successful and enjoy life.
We claim to be a reliable house and all our goods are guaranteed just as represented.
Call, Phone or write.

T. D. LOVE COMPANY,

Wholesale Supply Dealers,

204, 206 North Water St.

sep 9 tf

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EATERN District of North Carolina—ss: In the United States District Court, in and for said district. Fourth division. In the matter of Lillington Lumber Co., involuntary bankrupt. No. 111 in bankruptcy. Petition for discharge. To the Honorable Thomas R. Purnell, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina: The Lillington Lumber Co. of Lillington, in the county of Harnett and State of North Carolina, in said District, respectfully represents that on the 10th day of March last past they were duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy; that they have duly surrendered all their property and rights of property, and have fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching their bankruptcy. Wherefore they pray that they may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against their estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are exempted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 7th day of September, A. D. 1904.
THE LILLINGTON LUMBER CO.
JNO. A. ROGERS, Treasurer,
Bankrupts.

ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON.

Eastern District of North Carolina, County of New Hanover, ss: On this 9th day of September, A. D. 1904, on reading the foregoing petition, it is ordered by the Court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1904, before said court, at Fayetteville in said district at 5 o'clock in the afternoon; and that notice thereof be published in THE MORNING STAR, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered by the Court, that the Clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated. Witness, the Honorable Thomas R. Purnell, Judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Wilmington, N. C, in said district, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1904.

SAMUEL P. COLLIER, Clerk.
By James K. Collier, Deputy Clerk. sep 13 1t

United States Circuit Conrt,
Fourth Circuit, at Wilmington.
New Jersey and North Carolina Land and Lumber Company,
vs.
The Gardner-Lacey Lumber Company, and others.

The defendants J. N. Clough, J. S. Clough, Rufus Lennon and W. H. Stallings are hereby notified that they have been made parties defendant in the above entitled suit, which relates to real estate located in the counties of Brunswick and Columbus, and that they are commanded to appear before the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States of America for the Eastern District of North Carolina at the office of the Clerk in the City of Wilmington, in said district, on the first Monday in the month of November next, to answer the bill of complaint herein filed, then and there to receive and abide by such judgment and decree as shall then, or thereafter be made, upon pain of judgment being pronounced against them by default.

S. P. COLLIER,
Clerk United States Circuit Court,
Wilmington, N. C.
This 13th day of August, 1904. tu au 4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
J. G. Brown and Virginia Davis,
vs.
Nathaniel Davis.

To Nathaniel Davis:

You are hereby commanded to be and appear at my office in the Court House of New Hanover County, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 26th day of September, 1904, and answer or demur to the petition of the plaintiffs for the sale and division of a certain lot of land situate in the city of Wilmington, N. C., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southern line of Hanover street, 82½ feet west of Eighth street, runs thence South parallel with Eighth street 66 feet, thence west parallel with Hanover street, 82½ feet, thence North parallel with Eighth street 66 feet to the southern line of Hanover street, thence East with the said line of Hanover street 82½ feet to the beginning, being part of Lot 1, Block 252, according to the plan of said city, or judgment will be rendered against you, according to the prayer of the petition.

JOHN D. TAYLOR,
aug 30 4t tu Clerk of Superior Court.